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Military Operations
Arms Control Compliance

***This regulation supersedes AE Regulation 525-50, 11 March 2003.**

For the CG, USAREUR/7A:

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Summary. This regulation prescribes policy and procedures for arms control compliance according to the following:

- Treaty on Conventional Armed Forces in Europe (CFE).
- Vienna Document 1999.
- Treaty on Open Skies.
- Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling, and Use of Chemical Weapons and on Their Destruction (commonly called the “Chemical Weapons Convention” or “CWC”).
- Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons Which May Be Deemed To Be Excessively Injurious or To Have Indiscriminate Effects (commonly called the “Convention on Certain Conventional Weapons” or “CCW”).
- Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production, and Transfer of Anti-Personnel Mines and on Their Destruction (commonly called the “Ottawa Convention”).

Summary of Change. This revision incorporates updated policy and procedures for all treaties and agreements that affect the U.S. Forces under the Arms Control Compliance Program. Major changes include the following:

- Updated U.S. national policy on antipersonnel landmines (para 18b).
- Information on conventional armaments and equipment subject to the Treaty (CAEST) (app G).
- Standard Vienna Document Briefings (app I).

Applicability. This regulation applies to HQ USAREUR/7A staff principals, USAREUR major subordinate and tenant commands and their staffs (AE Reg 10-5, app A), IMA-E staff and organizations, and other non-USAREUR DOD and DA organizations in the European theater.

Supplementation. Organizations will not supplement this regulation without USAREUR G3 (AEAGC-IO-TO) approval.

Forms. AE and higher-level forms are available through the Army in Europe Publishing System (AEPUBS).

Records Management. Records created as a result of processes prescribed by this regulation must be identified, maintained, and disposed of according to AR 25-400-2. File numbers and descriptions are available on the United States Army Records Management and Declassification Agency Web site at <https://www.arims.army.mil>.

Suggested Improvements. The proponent of this regulation is the USAREUR G3 (AEAGC-IO-TO, DSN 370-7984/7982). Users may suggest improvements to this regulation by sending a DA Form 2028 to the G3 (AEAGC-IO), HQ USAREUR/7A, Unit 29351, APO AE 09014-9351.

Distribution. B (AEPUBS).

CONTENTS

SECTION I GENERAL

1. Purpose
2. References
3. Explanation of Abbreviations and Terms

SECTION II PRINCIPLES OF ARMS CONTROL COMPLIANCE

4. Strategy and Scope
5. Concept and Intent

SECTION III RESPONSIBILITIES

6. General
7. HQ USAREUR/7A
8. USAREUR Major Subordinate and Tenant Commands
9. Non-USAREUR DOD and DA Organizations
10. IMA-E
11. ASGs
12. BSBs
13. Others

SECTION IV ARMS CONTROL COMPLIANCE MISSIONS

14. Conventional Armed Forces in Europe Treaty
15. Vienna Document 1999
16. Treaty on Open Skies
17. Chemical Weapons Convention
18. Antipersonnel Landmine Initiatives

SECTION V

ARMS CONTROL COMPLIANCE COMMUNICATIONS

- 19. Incoming Notifications
- 20. Outgoing Notifications
- 21. Operational Communications

SECTION VI

ARMS CONTROL COMPLIANCE TRAINING

- 22. Unit Arms Control Compliance Training
- 23. Other Training

SECTION VII

ARMS CONTROL COMPLIANCE DATA MANAGEMENT

- 24. General
- 25. Procedures
- 26. Types of Data

Appendixes

- A. References
- B. CFE-Declared Site Inspection Procedures
- C. CFE Challenge Inspection Procedures
- D. Vienna Document 1999 Evaluation Procedures
- E. Vienna Document 1999 Inspection Procedures
- F. TLE Movement-Control Number System
- G. Arms Control Checklists and Reports
- H. Standard Site-Orientation and Pre-Inspection Briefings
- I. Standard Vienna Document 1999 Briefings

Figures

- G-1. 36-Hour Notification
- G-2. 6-Hour Notification
- G-3. CFE Treaty Inspection/Training Evaluation Checklist Summary
- G-4. CFE Treaty Inspection/Training Evaluation Checklist Task 1
- G-5. CFE Treaty Inspection/Training Evaluation Checklist Task 2
- G-6. CFE Treaty Inspection/Training Evaluation Checklist Task 3
- G-7. CFE Treaty Inspection/Training Evaluation Checklist Task 4
- G-8. CFE Treaty Inspection/Training Evaluation Checklist Task 5
- G-9. CFE Treaty Inspection/Training Evaluation Checklist Task 6
- G-10. CFE Treaty Inspection/Training Evaluation Checklist Task 7
- G-11. CFE Treaty Inspection/Training Evaluation Checklist Task 8
- G-12. CFE Treaty Inspection/Training Evaluation Checklist Task 9
- G-13. CFE Treaty Inspection/Training Evaluation Checklist Task 10
- G-14. CFE Treaty Inspection/Training Evaluation Checklist Task 11
- G-15. CFE Treaty Inspection/Training Evaluation Checklist Task 12
- G-16. Monthly CAEST and Assigned Personnel Cover Letter Format
- G-17. Monthly CAEST and Assigned Personnel Report Format
- G-18. CAEST Present in USAREUR

Glossary

SECTION I GENERAL

1. PURPOSE

U.S. Forces in Europe must comply with international treaties and arms control-related agreements made by the U.S. Government. This regulation provides policy and procedures to ensure relevant international arms control treaties and agreements are complied with.

2. REFERENCES

Appendix A lists references.

3. EXPLANATION OF ABBREVIATIONS AND TERMS

The glossary defines abbreviations and terms.

SECTION II PRINCIPLES OF ARMS CONTROL COMPLIANCE

4. STRATEGY AND SCOPE

The Arms Control Compliance Program is based on international arms control treaties ratified by Congress (and therefore, public law) and international arms control agreements agreed to by the Executive Branch (approved by the President). The National Security Strategy of the United States of America (NSS) and the National Military Strategy (NMS) also provide arms control guidance.

a. Following DOD and Joint Chiefs of Staff (JCS) directives, the Commander, United States European Command (CDRUSEUCOM), assigned the Commanding General, United States Army, Europe, and Seventh Army (CG, USAREUR/7A), the responsibility to direct the arms control compliance activities of all U.S. organizations in the USAREUR area of responsibility (AOR). This includes all non-USAREUR DOD and DA organizations (USEUCOM Directive (ED) 55-5, ED 55-15, and ED 55-19).

b. By providing increased “transparency” to the size, structure, and operations of military forces, the program is one of cooperative threat reduction, reducing mutual suspicions, and building confidence. The assurance of security provided by arms control efforts strengthens cooperative relationships with military forces in Europe, and this allows U.S. Forces to more effectively accomplish their mission. U.S. organizations in the USEUCOM AOR are subject to or participate in several arms control treaties and agreements. Among them are:

(1) The Treaty on Conventional Armed Forces in Europe (CFE).

(2) Vienna Document 1999 (VDOC).

(3) Treaty on Open Skies (OS).

(4) Chemical Weapons Convention (CWC).

(5) Other treaties and agreements, such as the Ottawa Convention (antipersonnel landmines (APLs)) and the Convention on Certain Conventional Weapons (CCW).

c. Though the treaties and agreements in subparagraph b above have different inspection, evaluation, and data-reporting requirements, there are many similarities. This regulation establishes the Arms Control Compliance Program for the European theater and will simplify the requirements by clearly explaining policy, responsibilities, authorities, and procedures.

5. CONCEPT AND INTENT

a. The purpose of arms control is to enhance confidence, security, and regional stability. Essentially, arms control consists of exchanging information, reducing treaty-limited equipment (TLE) to agreed limits, and verifying (both on-site and by national technical means) the information that has been exchanged. The Arms Control Compliance Program in Europe consists of the following four categories of tasks that support the USAREUR mission-essential task “Promote Regional Stability”:

(1) **Missions.** Arms control compliance missions are actual inspections, evaluations, or visits.

(2) Training. Arms control compliance training is the logical preparation to conduct arms control compliance missions. This training is required by USAREUR Regulation 350-1 and routinely referenced in the CG, USAREUR/7A, command training guidance.

(3) Data Management. Arms control officers (ACOs) conduct the data-management mission using the TLE Movement-Control Number System and the Compliance Monitoring and Tracking System (CMTS) database.

(4) Policy Input. Through USEUCOM and HQDA, the USAREUR G3 interprets and provides USAREUR input to arms control policy.

b. The CG, USAREUR/7A, intent is for the Arms Control Compliance Program to enhance confidence and security-building by being as transparent as possible without violating a commander's operations security (OPSEC) requirements. USAREUR has nothing to hide. Inspectors, however, will not be allowed to interfere with site operations and activities.

c. Area support group (ASG) commanders are responsible for executing the Arms Control Compliance Program with tactical units they support because the installations are subject to inspection even when the tactical unit is deployed for training or other missions.

d. The IMA-E defers to USAREUR on all arms control policy matters. ASG commanders will ensure the concerns of tenant unit commanders are represented during inspections and evaluations. In the conduct of the Arms Control Compliance Program, ASG commanders will be supported by commanders of USAREUR units and non-USAREUR DOD and DA organizations in the ASG AOR.

e. The International Operations Division (IOD), Office of the G3, HQ USAREUR/7A, will support ASG commanders by providing an ACO to implement the ASG arms control compliance program (including policy, data management, training, and execution).

SECTION III RESPONSIBILITIES

6. GENERAL

The CG, USAREUR/7A, is responsible for all arms control compliance activities in the USAREUR AOR and delegates the authority to execute the Arms Control Compliance Program to ASG commanders. Commanders of USAREUR major subordinate and tenant commands as well as non-USAREUR DOD and DA organizations in the USAREUR AOR will directly support ASG commanders in executing the Arms Control Compliance Program.

7. HQ USAREUR/7A

a. CG, USAREUR/7A. The CG, USAREUR/7A, is responsible for all arms control compliance in the USAREUR AOR.

b. USAREUR G3. The USAREUR G3 is the executive agent for arms control compliance in the European theater. The G3 will implement arms control treaties and agreements for U.S. organizations in the USAREUR AOR (including non-USAREUR DOD and DA organizations in the AOR). The following G3 divisions will be responsible for the tasks listed:

(1) IOD. The IOD will—

(a) Direct and coordinate arms control compliance events, training, procedures, and plans in the European theater (including the USAREUR Training and Evaluation Program (UTEP)).

(b) Be the Army in Europe primary POC for arms control compliance.

(c) Provide ACOs to support ASG commanders to implement their arms control compliance programs.

(d) Collect and maintain arms control compliance data according to treaty and agreement requirements.

(e) Coordinate all resources needed to support arms control compliance (including personnel, funds, equipment, and information).

(f) Direct all USAREUR arms control compliance reporting.

(g) Interpret and develop arms control compliance policy for the command.

(h) Provide arms control compliance training for IOD ACOs and for the G3 Operations Division watch officers and noncommissioned officers (NCOs), as required.

(i) Determine the USAREUR obligation for aviation support in arms control compliance treaties or agreements. The IOD will submit requests for aviation support when required to the G3 Aviation Division.

(j) Be the office of primary responsibility (OPR) for VDOC installation visits.

(2) Exercise Division. The Exercise Division will—

(a) Inform the IOD of all exercises and training events in the USAREUR AOR.

(b) Include arms control compliance instructions in exercise directives.

(3) Force Modernization Division. The Force Modernization Division will provide information on organizational structure changes, modernization, authorized personnel strengths, and equipment changes to the IOD.

(4) Operations Division. The Operations Division will receive and forward arms control compliance notifications as directed by the USEUCOM European Plans and Operations Center (EPOC). The Operations Division will coordinate with the IOD Treaty Branch or IOD duty officer when responding to arms control compliance notifications.

(5) Aviation Division. The Aviation Division will provide aviation support for arms control compliance when requested by the IOD. This regulation serves as the CG, USAREUR/7A, authorization for aviation support when required to meet U.S. obligations under arms control compliance treaties and agreements.

c. USAREUR G4. The USAREUR G4 will—

(1) Plan, execute, and report the destruction of materials according to treaties and agreements.

(2) Inform the IOD of all movements of conventional armaments and equipment subject to the Treaty (CAEST) to or from storage sites, all movements of CAEST in or out of active units, temporary loans from storage, and changes to storage sites being used or their organizational structure.

d. Deputy Chief of Staff, Engineer (DCSENGR), USAREUR. The DCSENGR will—

(1) Be responsible for environmental-protection precautions and assessments in support of CFE destruction procedures.

(2) Ensure commands and organizations strictly observe U.S. national policy on APLs.

(3) In coordination with the IOD, ensure commands and organizations strictly observe Ottawa Convention limitations imposed by host nations. This includes nations through which USAREUR commands and organizations travel.

e. USAREUR G6. In the Army in Europe, the USAREUR G6 and Regional Chief Information Officer – Europe will—

(1) Provide technical support for LandWarNet (Class) to SIPR Arms Control terminals within Army in Europe AORs.

(2) Provide technical advice and support to IOD on future treaty-compliance requirements for CMTS within the Army in Europe.

f. USAREUR G8. The IOD is the USAREUR program manager for CFE, VDOC, CWC, and OS funding (management decision evaluation package (MDEP) VTRE, subaccount group (SAG) 411). The G8 will advise the G3 of the amount of SAG 411 funds available for control and distribution. The G3 International Operations Division will provide an obligation plan based on that funding level and submit it to the G8 by the established suspense date. The G8 will—

(1) Provide the RMO with obligation and disbursement data each month. The RMO will work with the IOD to monitor these special-purpose funds. The RMO will identify the amount of funds that cannot be obligated within a given fiscal year and provide this information to the G8.

(2) After determining that funds are available, provide fund certifications on IOD-prepared funding documents.

(3) Negotiate agreements that support USAREUR missions (including equipment storage and other agreements affected by arms control requirements).

g. Judge Advocate (JA), USAREUR. The JA will—

(1) Advise the IOD on any legal issues encountered in implementing this regulation.

(2) Inform the IOD of arms control compliance issues not otherwise raised by the IOD and submitted for legal review or advice.

h. Principal Assistant Responsible for Contracting (PARC), USAREUR. The PARC will include a standard arms control compliance clause in all contracts.

8. USAREUR MAJOR SUBORDINATE AND TENANT COMMANDS

Commanders of USAREUR major subordinate and tenant commands (AE Reg 10-5, app A) will—

a. Be responsible for arms control compliance by their units and organizations.

(1) The commanding generals (CGs) of V Corps and Seventh Army Training Command (7ATC) will be prepared to provide helicopter support when tasked by the G3 Aviation Division.

(2) The CG, 7ATC, will implement the Open Skies measures in paragraph 16.

b. Support ASG commanders, their ACOs, and their site commanders in the execution of the Arms Control Compliance Program.

c. Appoint an arms control POC as an additional duty at all levels of command.

d. Ensure subordinate units that hold CAEST obtain TLE movement-control numbers for all CAEST movements. Movements to local training areas associated with a declared site and helicopter missions of less than 24 hours are exempt from this requirement.

(1) TLE movement-control numbers will be issued by the ACO responsible for the site or by the IOD.

(2) Movement control teams (MCTs) at V Corps and 21st Theater Support Command (21st TSC) will verify during pre-movement checks that TLE movement-control numbers have been issued for all CAEST movements. Shipping units that have not obtained TLE movement-control numbers will be advised of the requirements in this regulation. MCTs will request shipping units obtain TLE movement-control numbers from the responsible ACO or from the IOD.

e. Integrate arms control compliance training into unit training schedules according to USAREUR Regulation 350-1.

9. NON-USAREUR DOD AND DA ORGANIZATIONS

Non-USAREUR DOD and DA organizations in the USAREUR AOR will—

a. Be responsible for arms control compliance by their organizations.

b. Support ASG commanders, their ACOs, and their site commanders in the execution of their arms control compliance programs.

c. Appoint an arms control POC as an additional duty at all levels of the organization.

d. Ensure subordinate units that hold CAEST obtain TLE movement-control numbers for all CAEST movements. Movements to local training areas associated with a declared site and helicopter missions of less than 24 hours are exempt from this requirement. TLE movement-control numbers will be issued by the ACO responsible for the site or by the IOD.

e. Integrate arms control compliance training into organizational training schedules according to USAREUR Regulation 350-1.

10. IMA-E

The Director, IMA-E, will—

a. Defer all arms control authority and responsibility to the CG, USAREUR/7A.

b. Direct ASGs and base support battalions (BSBs) to comply with AE and USAREUR directives on arms control matters.

11. ASGs

ASG commanders will—

a. Be responsible for implementing the Arms Control Compliance Program in the ASG AOR according to section IV and appropriate appendixes.

b. Coordinate, direct, supervise, and support arms control compliance inspections and visits.

c. Plan, coordinate, and support arms control compliance training.

d. Develop and maintain procedures for arms control compliance data collection, information exchange, and reporting.

e. Integrate Arms Control Compliance Program requirements into ASG staff procedures and planning.

f. Appoint site commanders in coordination with local unit commanders.

g. Request quotas for the NATO School for the arms control training course for site commanders and designated arms control POCs.

h. Administer SAG 411 arms control funds received from HQ USAREUR/7A.

i. Receive ACOs from the IOD. The ACO, in addition to serving as the primary arms control adviser, will implement arms control compliance programs and training for ASG commanders. This will include execution of SAG 411 arms control funds.

12. BSBs

BSB commanders will—

a. Be responsible for arms control compliance program training and execution in their AORs.

b. Appoint CFE challenge inspection site commanders.

13. OTHERS

a. Site Commanders. Site commanders will—

(1) Be responsible for arms control compliance program training and execution for their sites.

(2) Support ACOs for arms control compliance training.

b. Object of Verification (OOV) Commanders. OOV commanders will—

(1) Be responsible for arms control compliance program procedures, training, and execution for their units.

(2) Obtain TLE movement-control numbers for all CAEST movements. Movements to local training areas associated with a declared site and helicopter missions of less than 24 hours are exempt from this requirement. TLE movement-control numbers will be issued by the ACO responsible for the site or by the IOD.

SECTION IV

ARMS CONTROL COMPLIANCE MISSIONS

14. CONVENTIONAL ARMED FORCES IN EUROPE TREATY

a. Purpose and Background. Treaty compliance is mandated by the Soviet Nuclear Threat Reduction Act of 1991 (Public Law 102-228). The CFE Treaty entered into force in July 1992. It limits the numbers of battle tanks, armored combat vehicles, artillery, attack helicopters, and combat aircraft in the territory from the Atlantic Ocean to the Ural Mountains (ATTU). There are 30 signatories to the CFE Treaty. CFE missions are conducted to verify compliance with the provisions of the Treaty. The basis of this verification is the annual exchange of information (AEI) conducted on 15 December each year, as modified by various required notifications throughout the year. The AEI includes information on—

- (1) The command organization of land, air, and air defense aviation forces stationed in Europe.
- (2) Overall holdings of TLE.
- (3) Locations, types, and quantities of CAEST.
- (4) Manpower.
- (5) Location and holdings of declared sites and OOVs.

b. Inspections. CFE inspections on U.S. Forces sites may be conducted by any non-NATO CFE State Party (Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Moldova, Russia, and Ukraine). The Protocol on Inspection provides for two types of inspections that U.S. Forces may receive: declared site inspections (CFE Protocol on Inspection, section VII) and challenge inspections within a specified area (CFE Protocol on Inspection, section VIII). Inspection teams are composed of nine inspectors and may divide into three subteams. USAREUR will receive at least 36 hours notice that an inspection team is coming. The point of entry for the inspection team will be provided in the initial notification, which allows identification of the sites that fall into the inspection “footprint,” but the exact declared site or specified area will not be identified until the inspection team arrives in country. From the time of declaration, the declared site or specified area to be inspected has only 6 hours to prepare before receiving inspectors.

(1) Declared Site Inspections. The ACO and the site commander’s representatives will lead site preparation for these inspections. The inspection team will declare one OOV to inspect. During the inspection, the inspectors will count CAEST in that OOV and all structures and containers to which they are allowed access under the Treaty. Additionally, access to the common area of the declared site (all other areas that do not belong to another OOV) will be provided (including inspectable structures and containers). The inspection team will normally be escorted by an equal number of personnel from the United States Defense Threat Reduction Agency (DTRA), four USAREUR ACOs, three host-nation representatives, and six site guides. The inspection team may inspect an OOV for up to 48 hours. The ASG commander will provide inspection support. That support must be planned, modified, and verified in arms control compliance training by the ACO and site commander. Appendix B provides policy, procedures, and support requirements for CFE declared site inspections.

(2) Challenge Inspections. After a specified area is designated, the ACO will identify which U.S. Forces non-declared sites are in the area. The BSB will notify and initiate site preparations while the ACO attends the pre-inspection briefing with the host nation. At the entrance to the site, the inspection team will be given a briefing that includes information about military personnel and CAEST, if any, on that installation. Access to all areas, including inspectable structures and containers, must be provided. The inspection team must be escorted by DTRA, USAREUR personnel, and site guides. Appendix C provides policy, procedures, and support requirements for CFE challenge inspections.

c. Reductions. The Protocol on Procedures Governing the Reduction of Conventional Armaments and Equipment Limited by the Treaty on Conventional Armed Forces in Europe (commonly called the “Protocol on Reduction”) prescribes methods for destroying conventional armaments and equipment that exceed the limits in articles IV, V, and VI of the Treaty. This excess equipment is referred to as a State Party’s “reduction liability.” The United States no longer has a reduction liability. There are, however, Treaty-related obligations for disposing of TLE in the USAREUR AOR. Any TLE that is removed from service with USAREUR units and remains in the CFE Treaty area of application (AoA) must be destroyed using the appropriate procedure in the Protocol on Reduction. Units that wish to remove TLE from service by means other than permanent removal from the AoA must notify their ACO 30 days in advance.

15. VIENNA DOCUMENT 1999

a. Purpose and Background. The purpose of VDOC missions is to build confidence and security among the various document signatories. VDOC missions take the form of evaluations, inspections, observations, and installation visits. An AEI must be submitted each year that includes information on command organization, manpower, and major weapon and equipment systems for combat units (brigades) and formations (division and above). USAREUR has been subject to the VDOC since 1 January 1991. The VDOC establishes quotas for evaluations and inspections. Each VDOC signatory with territory in the VDOC zone of application (ZOA) has a quota of three inspections per year. U.S. military forces in Europe (USEUCOM) have one evaluation quota per year. Inspection and evaluation teams are normally composed of members from the same participating State, but may be composed of nationals from up to three participating States. Observation visits are hosted by participating States that conduct or host exercises or other military activities that exceed specified personnel or equipment thresholds. USAREUR hosts one installation visit every 5 years.

b. Evaluations. Evaluations provide an opportunity for participating States to observe the daily garrison activities and major weapon and equipment systems of a unit or formation in its normal peacetime location. A VDOC evaluation team is comprised of three members. The unit commander will present a briefing to the evaluation team on the organizational structure, mission, and training activities of the unit or formation. The remainder of the evaluation period of 12 hours will be used to observe the day-to-day activities of the unit being evaluated. This includes but is not limited to training activities, equipment displays, contacts with soldiers, and installation and barracks visits. Appendix D provides policy, procedures, and support requirements for VDOC evaluations.

c. Inspections. VDOC inspections are primarily directed at field locations where a notifiable military activity is being conducted or where another participating State believes a notifiable military activity is taking place. The inspection area (specified area) is designated by geographic coordinates provided in the notification of intent to conduct the inspection. VDOC inspection teams are comprised of four members, and the inspection duration may not exceed 48 hours. The inspection team may divide into two subteams. The inspection team will traverse the “specified area” using air and ground transportation to inspect military training activities. Units within the specified area conducting training at major training areas or training outside of their garrison locations will be subject to inspection. Inspection teams may also request briefings from combat units and formations whose garrison headquarters are located within the inspection area. The unit commander will present a briefing to the inspection team on the organizational structure, mission, and training activities of the unit or formation. Appendix E provides policy, procedures, and support requirements for VDOC inspections.

d. Installation Visits. USAREUR will host an installation visit once every 5 years. The purpose of the visit is to provide representatives from VDOC-participating States an opportunity to observe military facilities, formations, and activities. The broader purpose is to build confidence and promote transparency. The OPR for installation visits is the IOD. VDOC installation visits will be tasked through routine tasking channels and coordinated into ASG planning by the ACO. The VDOC requirement to invite two persons from each participating State, along with other U.S. and host nation visitors, could result in up to 150 visitors. VDOC directs that an installation visit last at least 24 hours.

e. Observation of Certain Military Activities. Observation visits are directed at large field activities that exceed personnel or equipment thresholds established in chapter VI of the VDOC. Multilateral exercises that in the aggregate exceed these thresholds are subject to observation. The participating State on whose territory the activity is occurring is required to host the visit. Observations may involve up to two representatives from each participating State. U.S. units participating in the exercise are subject to observation provisions. The IOD will coordinate unit participation in observation events and help affected units meet requirements.

16. TREATY ON OPEN SKIES

a. Purpose and Background. The OS establishes a regime of unarmed aerial observation flights over the entire territory of each participating State Party. There are 27 States Parties to the OS. The OS entered into force on 1 January 2002, at which time a phased implementation process began. As of 1 July 2002, interested States can apply to become members of the OS. The OS gives all participants—regardless of size—a direct role in gathering information about the military forces of other participating States. States may not restrict overflights except for legitimate safety reasons. Restrictions based on national security are not allowed. The Eisenhower Administration originally proposed the OS in 1955 as a bilateral agreement with the Soviet Union. In 1989, the Bush Administration re-introduced the concept as a multilateral agreement to enhance mutual understanding and confidence. The Treaty was signed in Helsinki, Finland, on 24 March 1992 in conjunction with the opening of the Conference for Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE) Review Conference. The United States ratified the OS on 2 November 1993. Each State Party is allocated an “active” quota of observation flights that may be conducted over the territory of other States and a “passive” quota of observation flights that it must accept over its own territory.

b. Procedure. USAREUR's primary interest in OS relates to the Grafenwöhr Training Area (GTA) and the Hohenfels Training Area (HTA). OS missions may result in postponement or interruption of training due to safety concerns for the OS aircraft while flying over gunnery training (GTA) or aviation maneuver training (HTA). Normally, USAREUR is notified of an OS flight over Germany 72 hours before the arrival of the OS aircraft. When the USAREUR Command Center receives notification of the approved mission plan (flight path), it will promptly notify the IOD and the 100th ASG S3. USEUCOM will send acknowledgement of the receipt of information of acceptance of the flight to the Coordination Center for Military Airspace Utilization (COMIL) (ED 55-19). German regional air traffic control authorities in Frankfurt, Munich, or Nürnberg will coordinate directly with the 100th ASG range operations, the range safety officer, and the ACO to verify the status of hazardous operations at Grafenwöhr and Hohenfels. The air traffic controller for the OS flight will notify the 100th ASG Installation Operations Center (IOC) and may also notify range operations, range safety officer, and ACO when the OS flight has cleared the restricted air spaces of Grafenwöhr and Hohenfels. Only after this notification may the training areas resume normal training operations.

17. CHEMICAL WEAPONS CONVENTION

a. Purpose and Background. The United States ratified the CWC on 25 April 1997, and the convention entered into force on 29 April 1997. The goal of the CWC is to prohibit the production, development, stockpiling, transfer, and use of chemical weapons. It prohibits CWC States Parties from—

- (1) Engaging in military preparations to use chemical weapons.
- (2) Helping or encouraging anyone to engage in activities prohibited by the convention.
- (3) Using riot-control agents as a method of warfare.

b. Procedure. Since USAREUR does not stockpile, produce, process, use, import, or export chemical weapons, USAREUR is subject only to challenge inspections. CWC challenge inspections are the most intrusive arms control compliance mission. They may take place at any location where another CWC State Party suspects improper chemical activities are occurring. Inspection teams come from the CWC's implementing body, the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW), in The Hague, the Netherlands. Multinational inspectors are employed by the OPCW, and the size and composition of each team is adjusted to the individual challenge-inspection mission. If a challenge inspection is declared in the USAREUR AOR, the OPCW director-general will notify the United States or the host nation of the challenge inspection not less than 12 hours before the planned arrival of the inspection team at a designated point of entry. At the point of entry, the OPCW inspection team will designate—most likely by geographic coordinates—an area for the challenge inspection.

c. On Site. USAREUR will be required to host the inspection at any U.S. Army site in the designated area no later than 108 hours after the inspection team's arrival at the point of entry. USAREUR will also be involved with any CWC challenge inspection where USAREUR assets are located. An advance team (called the "installation assistance team") from the IOD will deploy immediately to the designated site to help the site commander prepare for the inspection. Two host-team representatives from the IOD will move immediately to the point of entry. Each inspection will be unique; however, ASG commanders and site commanders should be prepared to provide site escorts, briefing facilities and equipment, transportation, and meals. The official U.S. escorts of the OPCW inspection team will be a DTRA CWC team. The host team will determine how access will be provided based on the provisions of the CWC and input from the site commander.

18. ANTIPERSONNEL LANDMINE INITIATIVES

a. Background. The movement to ban the use, manufacture, and trade of APLs is a contentious political issue, both domestically and internationally. APL use is an international humanitarian problem. The U.S. State Department estimates that between 85 and 100 million APLs exist in marked or unmarked minefields in 62 countries, and approximately 25,000 people (mostly noncombatant civilians) are killed or seriously injured by APLs each year. The U.S. Government attributes the problem to the availability and simplicity of the technology used to create APLs (some APLs cost as little as \$10 to manufacture), the illegal and indiscriminate use of APLs, and the proliferation of "dumb" mines (mines that do not self-destruct or self-deactivate). Recent international initiatives restrict or ban the production, use, export, sale, transfer, and stockpiling of APLs.

(1) Protocol on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Mines, Booby-Traps and Other Devices as Amended on 3 May 1996 (Protocol II as amended on 3 May 1996). The CCW Protocol II entered into force in 1983 and mandates international controls on the use of mines. Under Protocol II, APLs may not be used indiscriminately against civilian populations and nonmilitary objectives, and signatory States must use all possible precautions when employing APLs. This Protocol requires that remotely delivered mines have self-destructing (SD) or self-deactivating (SDA) mechanisms (or both) or that the location of the minefield be accurately recorded. Minefields that do not have remotely delivered mines must be marked or monitored. The United States and several other nations believed that the restrictions of the original CCW Protocol II were not severe enough to reduce the humanitarian APL problem. As a result, the Parties negotiated an amended Protocol II, which was adopted in May 1996 and ratified by the United States on 20 May 1999. The President and Congress agreed to 13 conditions of ratification. Two of the conditions most relevant to USAREUR are the following:

(a) The pursuit deterrent munition (PDM) will remain available for use by the U.S. Armed Forces until at least 1 January 2003.

(b) No limits will be placed on research and development efforts to find alternatives to U.S. antipersonnel mines or mixed antitank systems.

(2) The Amended Mines Protocol II (AMP). The AMP prohibited the use of nondetectable APLs and requires 90 percent of remotely delivered munitions (RDMs) to self-destruct within 30 days, and 99.9 percent to self-deactivate within 120 days. It further requires marking and monitoring of minefields (other than remotely delivered) and requires States that use mines to remove them at the end of hostilities.

(3) U.S. APL Export Moratorium. The 1992 Defense Appropriations Bill enacted an APL Export Moratorium. The Export Moratorium prohibits the export, sale, or transfer of U.S. APLs to other nations and limits the manufacture, possession, and use of APLs. The Export Moratorium was extended through the year 2000 by legislation and indefinitely by Presidential policy.

(4) The Ottawa Convention. The Ottawa Convention entered into force on 1 March 1999. All NATO Allies except the United States and Turkey have signed and ratified the Convention. Most of the major APL producers (for example, China, India, Pakistan, Russia) have not signed the Convention. Among its provisions, the Convention bans APL production, use, stockpiling, and transfer, and requires States to destroy their APL stockpiles within 4 years. The United States participated in the Ottawa Convention process from the initial meeting in October 1996, but decided that it was not in the best interest of U.S. national security to sign the treaty.

b. Current U.S. National Policy Concerning APLs. U.S. policy on APLs is derived from legislation, diplomatic statements, Presidential decision directives (PDDs), and National Security Presidential Directives. An update to U.S. national policy on 27 February 2004 broadened the scope of previous policy to treat APLs and antivehicle landmines (AVLs) equally in terms of the humanitarian problems posed by persistent munitions. The United States is the first major military power to apply these standards to its full landmine inventory, and the new policy applies to all U.S. stockpiled landmines, regardless of location. (The new policy affects certain USAREUR antitank mine stocks; disposal will be carried out with future DA disposition instructions.) The following information has been extracted from the most recent guidance and previous policy that is still relevant:

(1) While the United States values and pursues humanitarian goals, it will take the necessary precautions to ensure U.S. military personnel and the civilians whom they are defending are adequately protected.

(2) The United States is committed to eliminating persistent landmines of all types from its arsenal. The United States will develop alternatives to current antipersonnel and antivehicle persistent landmines. These alternatives will incorporate enhanced SD or SDA technologies.

(3) The United States will continue to develop nonpersistent antipersonnel and antitank landmines. As with the current U.S. inventory of nonpersistent landmines, these mines will continue to meet or exceed international standards for SD and SDA. This ensures that, after they are no longer needed for the battlefield, these landmines will detonate or turn themselves off to eliminate the threat to civilians.

(4) The United States will continue to research and develop enhancements to the current technology of SD and SDA landmines to develop and preserve military capabilities that address transformational goals.

(5) The United States will seek a worldwide ban on the sale or export of all persistent landmines to prevent the spread of technology that kills and maims civilians. The President has permanently extended the U.S. APL export ban.

(6) Within 1 year, the United States will no longer have any nondetectable mine of any type in its arsenal.

(7) Persistent APLs are stockpiled only for use by the United States in fulfillment of our treaty obligations to the Republic of Korea. By the end of 2010, persistent antivehicle mines may be employed outside the Republic of Korea only when authorized by the President.

(8) After 2010, the United States will no longer use persistent landmines of any type, antipersonnel or antivehicle. Every landmine will meet or exceed the specifications for SD and SDA of the AMP.

(9) The United States will begin to destroy persistent landmines that are not needed for the protection of Korea.

(10) DOD will develop APL alternatives to end the use of all APLs outside Korea by 2003, and in Korea by 2006. DOD will continue to develop mixed systems (APL and antitank mines).

(11) DOD will continue research and development to support de-mining programs.

(12) The use of non-SD APLs is authorized only along internationally recognized national borders or in established demilitarized zones, specifically for the defense of Korea. The mines must be bounded by a clearly marked perimeter, monitored by military personnel, and protected by adequate means to ensure the exclusion of civilians. After 2010, this use will no longer be authorized.

(13) Training or actual employment of inert M14 or M16 APLs, either at unit home station or at a training center, is prohibited except for units in Korea and units in countermining or de-mining training.

(14) U.S. policy does not prohibit the training and use of the M18 Claymore mine in the command detonated mode.

(15) Use of SD antipersonnel mines (for example, artillery delivered antipersonnel mine (ADAM)) is authorized.

(16) Use of mixed minefields containing SD APLs to protect antivehicular landmines is authorized (Modular Pack Mine Systems (MOPMS) or Volcano systems).

(17) The use of standard or improvised explosive devices (booby traps) is prohibited.

c. Ottawa Jurisdiction and U.S. Forces in Europe Compliance. U.S. Forces in Europe cannot concentrate solely on U.S. national policy on APLs. U.S. Forces in units at home stations, in training, during operations, and in transit in Europe are guests of nations that are Ottawa Convention signatories. As a result, the more stringent Ottawa-based policies of those nations have jurisdiction in most cases. This aspect of the APL issue significantly affects U.S. Forces in Europe—not only reducing options in the employment of APLs, but also war-planning, stockpiling, transiting, and training.

SECTION V

ARMS CONTROL COMPLIANCE COMMUNICATIONS

19. INCOMING NOTIFICATIONS

Arms control compliance notifications in Europe are managed within existing command center and operations center procedures. States Parties and signatories formally notify each other of changes in their reported data, specific activities, and intent to evaluate or inspect. Established notification procedures include prescribed notification formats.

a. After receiving an arms control compliance notification, the Nuclear Risk Reduction Center (NRRC) in Washington, DC, will translate the notification and send it to the DTRA and the USEUCOM EPOC.

b. The EPOC will send the message to the USAREUR Command Center and verify receipt by telephone.

c. The USAREUR Command Center will contact the IOD duty officer, who will direct the USAREUR Command Center to notify appropriate USAREUR major subordinate and tenant commands and ASGs.

d. USAREUR ACOs will then immediately begin coordinating with their ASG and affected units.

e. The IOD will provide situation reports (SITREPs) and briefings to the USAREUR G3 and USAREUR Command Group on notifications and the status of arms control compliance activities.

20. OUTGOING NOTIFICATIONS

U.S. Forces are required to submit notifications of changes in data reported in the AEI (such as CAEST movements, force structure changes, other specific activities). To collect this data, information about the movement of CAEST under CFE is managed using the TLE Movement-Control Number System. The IOD tracks this information and submits the required notifications according to the specific provisions of each treaty or agreement. Appendix F provides more information on the TLE Movement-Control Number System.

21. OPERATIONAL COMMUNICATIONS

USAREUR provides sites in Germany, in Italy, and in Belgium, the Netherlands, and Luxembourg (BENELUX) with minimum communications equipment (local coverage installation radios and base stations) to support treaty activities. Equipment will be used to support communications between the site operations center and inspection and evaluation subteams. The site must provide a telephone with countrywide access. Additional internal communication requirements are the responsibility of the inspected units, ASG, or BSB.

SECTION VI

ARMS CONTROL COMPLIANCE TRAINING

22. UNIT ARMS CONTROL COMPLIANCE TRAINING

ACOs will coordinate to ensure arms control compliance training is included in ASG, BSB, and OOV commander's training guidance and planning. The USAREUR ACO will conduct arms control compliance training for key personnel and leaders at the USAREUR major subordinate and tenant command, ASG, BSB, site, and OOV levels. CFE procedures are adaptable to other arms control compliance activities (including CWC and VDOC). Therefore, the baseline arms control compliance training is the established CFE procedures. USAREUR validation of unit arms control compliance training takes the form of an annual evaluation required by USAREUR Regulation 350-1 for each OOV. This evaluation may be done using either the UTEP or the Treaty Engagement Activities Program (TEAP). In both instances the status of OOV and site training will be evaluated during a CFE training inspection using the training evaluation checklists in appendix G. The UTEP is a U.S.-only exercise conducted by IOD personnel and, when possible, augmented by DTRA. The TEAP is a USAREUR program that supports DTRA bilateral training inspections with other CFE signatories. USAREUR provides a site and OOV to be inspected on the U.S. portion of the bilateral training inspection.

a. Leaders and Key Personnel. These are commanders and key personnel whose units or activities are involved in inspections. This includes but is not limited to the senior tactical commander; site commander; ASG, BSB, and OOV commanders; key staff personnel; and non-OOV units on an installation. These personnel receive 1 hour of instruction that includes a CFE Treaty overview and unit requirements and responsibilities.

b. POCs. These are personnel who are involved with the daily management of the Arms Control Compliance Program at the unit, BSB, site, OOV, and subordinate levels. These personnel receive 4 to 6 hours of instruction in addition to the 1-hour training received by leaders and key personnel, and the 4 to 6 hours received by the site guides (c below). This training includes CFE briefing preparation, data exchange familiarization, administrative requirements, site preparation (including pre-notification and initial notification (within the footprint)), and site declaration.

c. Site Guides. These are personnel designated by the site commander to act as installation guides for inspections. These personnel will receive 4 to 6 hours of instruction that includes CFE Treaty overview, CAEST recognition, explanation of site-guide duties and responsibilities, declared site-perimeter familiarization, internal site orientation (including the OOV boundaries, geographic coordinate location, common area, and associated territory to the declared site). This training includes classroom and practical exercises.

23. OTHER TRAINING

a. Annual Arms Control Workshop. The IOD Treaty Compliance Branch hosts an Arms Control Workshop each year. This workshop is a forum for training and for interaction with representatives from USAREUR major subordinate and tenant commands, ASGs, BSBs, declared sites, OOVs, and non-USAREUR units involved in arms control compliance. Among the participating external organizations are arms control verification agencies from host nations, DTRA, JCS, HQDA, and USEUCOM.

b. NATO School (Oberammergau). There are two arms control courses offered by the NATO School for which allocations may be requested through normal training channels. These courses are a 1-week Conventional Arms Control Implementation Orientation Course and a 2-week CFE Arms Control Verification Inspector/Escort Course. This training is recommended for site commanders and unit CFE POCs.

SECTION VII

ARMS CONTROL COMPLIANCE DATA MANAGEMENT

24. GENERAL

The IOD has primary responsibility for all arms control compliance data management. The CFE Treaty and VDOC require AEIs on military structure, personnel, and equipment holdings. The CFE Treaty also requires notification of changes to organizational structure and equipment holdings. VDOC requires notifications of military activities that exceed established personnel and equipment thresholds. Although primarily concentrating on data relating to CFE and VDOC, USAREUR contributes to other U.S. data-exchange obligations. Two of these are the Global Exchange of Military Information (GEMI), an Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE)-sponsored information exchange; and Transparency in Armaments (TIA), a United Nations-sponsored information exchange.

25. PROCEDURES

The CMTS is the CFE and VDOC data repository and notification system. The IOD is the USAREUR proponent for CMTS. The IOD creates and submits all annual declarations, notifications, and reports required by CFE and VDOC. To compile the mandated data and information, the IOD data manager and ACOs coordinate with units holding CAEST, ASGs, USAREUR major subordinate and tenant commands, HQ USAREUR/7A staff offices, and non-USAREUR Army organizations. Information on changes to unit holdings, equipment movements, and force-structure changes must be reported to the IOD or the appropriate ACO to ensure compliance with CFE and VDOC notification and reporting requirements and inspections.

26. TYPES OF DATA

a. Equipment Data. Unit holdings of CAEST are reported in the AEI submissions. Existing types of CAEST are listed in the CFE Treaty Protocol on Existing Types (POET). CAEST includes battle tanks, armored combat vehicles, armored combat vehicle look-alikes, artillery, armored vehicle launched bridges (AVLBs), attack helicopters, combat support helicopters, and combat aircraft. ACOs are the subject-matter experts for USAREUR major subordinate and tenant commands and ASG commanders on questions about USAREUR equipment in the POET.

(1) The TLE Movement-Control Number System was established to track equipment movements subject to CFE and VDOC. The unit's designated ACO or the IOD data manager will issue TLE movement-control numbers. Equipment movements for which a TLE movement-control number must be obtained include but are not limited to—

- (a) Deployments.
- (b) Equipment entering or exiting the AoA.
- (c) Equipment transfers.
- (d) Exercises.
- (e) Helicopter missions of 24 hours or more.
- (f) Maintenance.
- (g) Training.

(2) Units must obtain TLE movement-control numbers no later than 5 days before moving the equipment. TLE movement-control numbers for helicopter missions are exempt from the 5-day requirement; however, the unit is still required to obtain a TLE movement-control number before movement. Appendix F provides more information on the TLE Movement-Control Number System.

b. Force Data. The CFE and VDOC AEI include information on the strength, organization, and location of military units and formations. The CFE AEI reports down to separate company and detachment level; the VDOC AEI reports down to the brigade and regiment level. Organization and location changes to military units and formations in ASGs, USAREUR major subordinate and tenant commands, HQ USAREUR/7A staff offices, and non-USAREUR Army organizations must be reported to the IOD or the appropriate ACO not less than 60 days before the change to comply with the CFE Treaty. VDOC also requires reporting of military activities that involve 9,000 or more troops; 250 tanks; 500 armored combat vehicles; 250 artillery pieces 100-mm caliber or above; or activities involving 3,000 troops in a parachute drop, amphibious, or heliborne landing. Additional CFE and VDOC notifications are required to report major increases or decreases in troop strength. The HQ USAREUR/7A staff must report this information to the IOD.

c. Other Data. GEMI annual data declarations require all OSCE-participating States to exchange information on military armaments, equipment, and personnel stationed in their territory and worldwide each year. TIA requires United Nations-member States to provide data on national imports, exports, military holdings, and procurement through national production each year. USAREUR input to these annual submissions is included in the CFE and VDOC AEI data or gathered in routine IOD coordination with U.S. Forces organizations.

APPENDIX A REFERENCES

SECTION I POLICY DOCUMENTS

Treaty on Conventional Armed Forces in Europe, 19 November 1990
(available at <http://www.osce.org/docs/english/1990-1999/cfe/cfetreate.htm>)

Protocol on Procedures Governing the Reduction of Conventional Armaments and Equipment Limited by the Treaty on Conventional Armed Forces in Europe (commonly called the “Protocol on Reduction”)
(available at <http://www.osce.org/docs/english/1990-1999/cfe/cfetreate.htm>)

Concluding Act of the Negotiation on Personnel Strength of Conventional Armed Forces in Europe (CFE 1A), 10 July 1992

Vienna Document 1999, 16 November 1999
(available at <http://www.osce.org/docs/english/1990-1999/csbm2/vienn99e.htm>)

Treaty on Open Skies, 24 March 1992
(available at <http://www.osce.org/docs/english/misc/ostreate.htm>)

Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling, and Use of Chemical Weapons and on Their Destruction (commonly called the “Chemical Weapons Convention” or “CWC”), ratified by the United States on 25 April 1997
(available at http://www.armscontrol.org/act/1997_04/cwctext.asp)

Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons Which May Be Deemed To Be Excessively Injurious or To Have Indiscriminate Effects (commonly called the “Convention on Certain Conventional Weapons” or “CCW”), December 1983
(available at <http://www.ccwtreaty.com/ccwtreatytext.htm>)

Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production, and Transfer of Anti-Personnel Mines and on Their Destruction (commonly called the “Ottawa Convention”), 1 March 1999
(available at <http://disarmament.un.org:8080/rdb/apm-main.html>)

Presidential Decision Directive (PDD) 48, Anti-Personnel Landmine Policy, May 1996

PDD 54, September 1997

PDD 64, Humanitarian Demining, June 1998

National Security Presidential Directives
(available at <http://www.fas.org/irp/offdocs/direct.htm>)

National Security Strategy of the United States of America
(available at <http://www.whitehouse.gov/nsc/nss.html>)

National Military Strategy
(available at <http://www.dtic.mil/jcs/nms/index.html>)

Soviet Nuclear Threat Reduction Act of 1991 (Public Law 102-228)

Department of Defense Directive 2060.1, Implementation of, and Compliance With, Arms Control Agreements

AR 25-400-2, The Army Records Information Management System (ARIM)

USEUCOM Directive (ED) 55-5, Implementation of the Vienna Document 1999 of the Negotiations on Confidence and Security Building Measures

ED 55-15, Implementation of the Treaty on Conventional Armed Forces in Europe

ED 55-19, Implementation of the Treaty on Open Skies

AE Regulation 10-5, HQ USAREUR/7A Organization and Responsibilities

USAREUR Regulation 350-1, Training in USAREUR

SECTION II

FORMS

DA Form 2028, Recommended Changes to Publications and Blank Forms

APPENDIX B

CFE-DECLARED SITE INSPECTION PROCEDURES

B-1. PURPOSE

This appendix defines requirements and procedures for implementing Treaty on Conventional Armed Forces in Europe (CFE)-declared site inspections under the CFE Treaty, Protocol on Inspection, section VII.

B-2. PRE-NOTIFICATION REQUIREMENTS

a. Battle Book. Each site commander will develop and maintain a battle book for his or her site. A copy of this battle book will be provided to the USAREUR arms control officer (ACO) for that site. The battle book should include the operations order (OPORD) or implementing plan that the site has developed to accomplish the tasks in paragraphs B-3 and B-4. The initial notification checklist (app G, fig G-1) and declared-site notification checklist (app G, fig G-2) as modified for the site should also be included in the battle book.

b. Training. Detailed and ongoing preparations are critical to the success of CFE inspections. Training activities to prepare for actual inspections include site and object of verification (OOV) commander briefings, site guide training, and practice inspections conducted under the USAREUR Training and Evaluation Program (UTEP). USAREUR Regulation 350-1 requires OOVs to conduct one UTEP inspection per year. The International Operations Division (IOD), Office of the G3, HQ USAREUR/7A, is the proponent for the UTEP. USAREUR ACOs execute the UTEP. The UTEP will be conducted to meet the standards and guidelines in this regulation for actual inspections. Performance measure checklists to evaluate unit proficiency are listed in appendix G, paragraph G-2.

c. Conventional Armaments and Equipment Subject to the Treaty (CAEST) and Personnel Status Report. OOV commanders and non-OOV units that have CAEST will provide reports by the 15th of each month to their ACOs detailing all CAEST movements and transfers, including additional CAEST onsite from other declared sites (see figs G-16 and G-17). This information must be provided by bumper or tail number. The report will also update assigned and deployed personnel strength. Military storage sites must provide equipment information in pre-inspection briefing format, as equipment stored at these sites does not have bumper numbers.

d. Site Diagrams and Briefings. ACOs will update and provide 40 copies of the site diagrams to site and OOV commanders. Site and OOV commanders will notify their ACOs when information in these diagrams changes. Site and OOV commanders will keep 30 copies of site-orientation briefings and pre-inspection briefings. Appendix H provides examples of a standard site-orientation briefing and standard pre-inspection briefing.

B-3. EXECUTION

a. Initial Notification of Intent to Conduct an Inspection.

(1) Notification of units in the point of entry footprint will be made according to local area support group (ASG) procedures.

(2) All OOVs in the footprint will provide an updated CAEST and Personnel Status Report daily to the ACO until the last inspection site for the in-country period is selected.

(3) The site commander will hold a meeting of key personnel and supporting agency representatives. The purpose of this meeting will be to ensure all parties have been notified of and are prepared to support the inspection, as well as to review the inspection plan, initial notification checklist, and sensitive points and activities that may be occurring during the inspection. The site commander will also plan rehearsals of receptions and briefings.

(4) Individuals responsible for facilities will conduct a walk-through of their areas to ensure access is available to all areas subject to inspection. Establishing key control for all 2-meter-wide doors and 2- by 2- by 2-meter (2x2x2) containers is vital.

b. Declaration of Declared Site Notification. On notification that a specific declared site has been selected for inspection, the site commander will take the actions in (1) through (8) below. All other declared sites in the point of entry footprint will continue activities prescribed in subparagraph a above.

(1) CAEST Count. Conduct a 100-percent inventory of all CAEST at the declared site. This inventory will identify the location of CAEST by bumper or tail number or location of all CAEST in warehouses and areas of military storage sites. Absent CAEST will be accounted for by providing temporary location, date of departure, and expected date of return. Additional CAEST located at the declared site (CAEST not assigned to the site) will be accounted for by providing origin (location and unit), departure time from origin, time of arrival, and projected stay at the site. This information will be provided to the ACO responsible for the site.

(2) Access and Key Control. Verify the ability of all units and organizations with facilities on the declared site to provide access to all 2-meter doors and 2x2x2 containers.

(3) Locksmith. Task the supporting base support battalion (BSB) to provide at least one locksmith capable of gaining entry to all inspectable buildings and containers.

(4) Sentry Notification. Inform the provost marshal of the impending inspection. The military police, contract guards, and installation guard mounts must be informed of—

(a) Their responsibility to ensure unimpeded access to the installation and the safety of the inspection team.

(b) The inspection team's diplomatic status.

(5) Dining Facility Notification. Coordinate with the installation dining facility to provide required meals for 40 people. A reserved seating area must be established.

(6) Transportation. Task the BSB and tactical units to provide the appropriate number of vehicles (para B-4b).

(7) Medical. Be prepared to provide first-aid and emergency medical care to inspection personnel according to local procedures.

(8) Inspection Preparation Meeting. The Defense Threat Reduction Agency (DTRA) escort team will arrive at the site 2 hours before the expected arrival of the inspection team. The DTRA team chief, site commander, OOV commanders, and ACO will meet to discuss responsibilities and “war game” the inspection. Site guides and drivers will receive a counterintelligence briefing from DTRA.

c. Inspection Procedures.

(1) The site commander, DTRA team chief, and ACO will greet the inspection team and host-nation escorts at the entrance to the installation (app H has a recommended welcoming text) and escort them to the briefing facility. Site diagrams will not be provided at the installation entrance.

(2) The site commander will provide a site orientation briefing (app H). The site diagram will be provided at the beginning of this briefing. Thirty minutes after receiving the site diagram, the inspection team is required to declare the OOV they wish to inspect. On declaration, the OOV commander will give a pre-inspection briefing (app H). This briefing will last no more than 1 hour.

(3) After the briefing ((2) above), inspection activities will occur at the inspection team's discretion. All personnel involved in the inspection will be prepared to work beyond normal duty hours until the inspection is completed.

d. Access Policy.

(1) General. Inspection teams will be given access to all buildings with doors that are wider than 2 meters and to all containers whose outer dimensions are 2 meters or greater. As a rule, access will be denied to buildings, rooms, and facilities that are accessible only by doors equal to or less than 2 meters wide. Exceptions to this rule would include barracks and dining facilities. The CFE Treaty does not guarantee access to barracks. The site commander will determine whether to allow access to a barracks room for inspection purposes as an additional “transparency measure” if the inspection team requests access. Access to the designated dining facility will be granted for meals.

(2) Inspection of Containers. Access is authorized only if all dimensions of the container (height, width, length) are equal to or greater than 2 meters. Sites and units must be prepared to open all such containers. Sites and units are not required to empty containers to demonstrate that CAEST is not present. If containers larger than 2x2x2 are declared to contain CAEST, site commanders will allow visual access to the CAEST inside the container.

(3) Contractor Containers. The guidance in (1) and (2) above applies to all containers on U.S. installations, including containers belonging to contractors and other non-USAREUR or non-U.S. tenants. The Principal Assistant Responsible for Contracting (PARC), USAREUR, has issued guidance to all contracting offices in the European theater. If the contractor is not available to open the container, the site commander may break the lock to open the container, then relock or otherwise secure the container. The contractor may claim reimbursement when appropriate from the contracting officer. Non-U.S. tenants (other than contractors) may file claims with the local claims officer.

(4) Deployable Medical (DEPMED) Containers and Containers That Have Been Sealed by Customs Authorities. Units should take steps to satisfy inspectors that no CAEST is present by providing packing lists or other documentation indicating contents of DEPMED and customs-sealed containers. Customs-sealed containers will not be opened unless the appropriate customs officials are present. In the case of DEPMED containers, the ACO will arrange for the inspection team to view a demonstration videotape of DEPMED. If asked, a copy of the videotape may be provided to the inspectors. If asked, photographs of DEPMED sealed containers may be taken. If inspectors insist on seeing the contents of DEPMED containers, the site commander should offer to open the cargo doors (but not the internal seal) of up to 10 percent of the DEPMED containers (both containers and military demountable containers (MILVANS)). The inspection team will be allowed to randomly select containers easily accessible at ground level. If inspectors continue to want to open containers, allow them to randomly select one DEPMED container and break the internal seal to let them inside the container. Do not unpack the container.

(5) Mortars in Depot Pack. Mortars in depot pack at 200th Theater Support Command Material Management Center (200th TSC MMC) and at Combat Equipment Group-Europe (CEGE) sites are often stored one to a crate (container) less than 2x2x2. Site personnel will point out stenciling on crates and count crates to determine the correct number of mortars. If asked to open crates, open one crate to demonstrate that each crate is configured to hold only one mortar in depot pack. Allow the inspection team to photograph the mortar inside the open crate.

(6) Equipment Tunnels. Some storage sites use “tunnels” that resemble Quonset huts to store equipment. These tunnels completely enclose the stored materiel and provide environmental protection by means of a dehumidifier system inside each tunnel. The end flap of each tunnel can be completely opened to permit driving vehicles inside. The following access procedures will be applied to minimize costs associated with opening and resealing these tunnels at storage sites:

(a) Tunnel inventory sheets with equipment model numbers (for example, M1, M2) will be provided to the inspection team during the pre-inspection briefing.

(b) The pre-inspection briefing will include information on which tunnels contain CAEST.

(c) Tunnels that contain CAEST, where no like items are located outside a tunnel, will be fully opened so photographs can be taken.

(d) Tunnels that contain look-alikes will be partially opened to allow limited physical access for verification of the contents.

(e) All other tunnels that contain CAEST will be partially opened to allow visual access for verification of the contents.

(f) Tunnels containing equipment other than CAEST will be partially opened to allow verification of the contents. The escort team will provide assurances that no CAEST is in the tunnel.

(7) Containers Versus Equipment. The CFE Treaty includes no guidance on what constitutes a “container” as opposed to a piece of “equipment” (no internal access required). In USAREUR, communications shelters, kitchen trailers, trucks, and trailers that are obviously not cargo carriers (such as built-up 5-ton trucks with windows used as shop vans and computer vans, and communications and computer trailers) are considered “equipment” and not “containers.” Access to the interior of these types of equipment will be denied because they are obviously items of equipment and not containers. These items of equipment will have electrical outlets and may have air conditioners. However, if the equipment looks like or is used as a storage or cargo area, access should be granted. Therefore, if requested by the inspection team, site commanders should allow visual access to the interior of cargo areas in cargo vehicles, trailers, MILVANS, Army and Air Force Exchange Service or U.S. military tractor trailers, and shipping and storage containers as long as they exceed 2x2x2 and are not sensitive. Cargo will not be unloaded to demonstrate that CAEST is not present. However, if CAEST is part of the cargo, inspectors will be allowed access to the CAEST.

(8) Containers Versus Buildings. Prefabricated garages and storage sheds are not “containers;” they are “buildings” (the 2-meter door rule applies). Containers and containers express (CONEXs) used as sheds are still “containers” and the 2x2x2 rule applies. The difference between a prefabricated or portable building and a container is that containers are designed to be transported full of cargo.

(9) Ammunition Storage Areas. Limited access procedures will be used when inspecting conventional ammunition storage areas. Generally, the inspection team will be taken through the conventional ammunition storage area. Doors to conventional ammunition storage bunkers will be opened only on request to provide visual access to inspectors. If inspectors demand entry into a bunker, access to the bunker will be limited to one inspector with one escort and the length of time necessary to walk through the bunker. Standard safety rules, including briefings, and standard security procedures will be followed.

(10) Hardened Aircraft Shelters. Doors to hardened aircraft shelters will be opened to provide visual access to inspectors. If inspectors demand to enter shelters, they will be allowed to go inside. This policy only applies on U.S. Army-controlled airfields; it does not apply on USAFE bases. USAREUR organizations with operational control of hardened aircraft shelters on USAFE bases will follow the USAFE site commander’s guidance.

(11) Look-Alikes. Inspectors must be allowed sufficient visual access to armored personnel carrier and armored infantry fighting vehicle look-alikes to assure them that the vehicles cannot permit the transport of a combat infantry squad. Dropping the back ramp or opening the rear door of an M1064 or M106 mortar carrier, M1059 smoke generator, or M93 chemical detection vehicle will enable inspectors to see that they are not troop-carrier vehicles.

(12) Ambulances. M113 ambulances with Red Cross markings are not subject to the Treaty, and inspectors are not authorized access to them.

(13) Sensitive Points. Under the CFE Treaty, a considerable concern by a commander may be served by designating a “sensitive point.” A sensitive point can be any equipment, structure, or location to which the commander desires to delay, limit, or refuse access or overflight.

(a) The CG, USAREUR/7A, is the only approval authority for the designation of a sensitive point. That decision would be passed through the IOD and the ASG commander. ACOs will be the POCs to process a request to designate a sensitive point.

(b) As the commander’s representative, site commanders will provide the details of an approved sensitive point to the DTRA escort team before an inspection. Army in Europe policy is to not designate sensitive points during pre-inspection briefings. If the inspection team requests access to an approved sensitive point, access should be denied and the escort team should declare that no CAEST is present within the sensitive point. Although the Treaty requires no further explanation by the escort team, the site commander and escort team are obliged to take reasonable steps to satisfy the inspection team that the sensitive point does not contain CAEST. This will be done through managed-access procedures. Examples would be shrouding sensitive equipment to allow an inspection team to see that no CAEST is present in the sensitive point or providing an explanation of the purpose of a facility to match its physical appearance and point out any signs designating its purpose.

(c) Helicopter overflights of sensitive points can be delayed, limited, or refused, but the presence of sensitive points cannot prevent helicopter overflight of the remaining areas of the inspection site.

(d) Photography of or above sensitive points is permitted only with the approval of the site commander.

(e) Sensitive points are rarely designated because managed-access procedures normally provide other ways to maintain transparency and provide access without compromising a commander’s interests.

e. Photography.

(1) The purpose of photography under the Treaty is to record the presence of CAEST or to record ambiguities. Since CAEST will not be stored in sensitive points, photographs of sensitive points should not be approved, except for DEPMED and customs-sealed containers.

(2) Photography indoors is allowed within storage sites containing more than 50 pieces of Treaty-limited equipment (TLE). Photography of interiors of structures other than storage sites is permitted only with the approval of the site commander or his or her representative.

(3) When taking photographs both indoors and outdoors, site personnel must ensure sensitive areas in the background are shrouded or not visible from the angle of the camera. The DTRA escort team is responsible for informing the inspection team whether or not inspectors may take photographs. Units are responsible for providing an explanation to the DTRA escort team if they believe a photograph should not be taken.

(4) Photography of individuals is appropriate only for group photographs for publicity and goodwill purposes. Photographs of soldiers involved in training or maintenance is appropriate as long as the photograph concentrates on activities rather than individuals.

(5) The site commander will make the final decision about use of photography. The DTRA escort team chief and ACO will advise the site commander. The DTRA escort will inform the inspection team of the decision.

(6) Army in Europe policy is that inspection teams may take pictures of anything they see during the inspection except for classified items and sensitive points.

B-4. SUPPORT REQUIREMENTS

a. Personnel.

(1) Site commanders will provide six site guides. Site guides—

(a) May be from the ASG or BSB staff, OOVs, or tenant units located on the declared site.

(b) Will operate in two-person teams.

(c) Must be familiar with the entire declared site, including associated areas.

(d) Will be dedicated as site guides (they may not serve other functions during the inspection, for example, unit key custodian).

(2) Site commanders will provide one vehicle driver for each vehicle tasked to support the inspection (b below). Drivers will be dedicated drivers (they may not also serve as site guides).

(3) The inspected OOV will provide an OOV commander (the actual unit commander or his or her representative) to deliver the pre-inspection briefing. Inspected OOVs and organizations in the common area of the declared site must also provide enough personnel to ensure access can be provided to all equipment, structures, and containers subject to inspection.

b. Transportation.

(1) CFE inspection teams normally divide into three subteams. Each subteam (inspectors, escorts, local site guides, and drivers) requires up to 15 seats. A combination of vans and buses may be used.

(2) If a site has a local training area or associated territory that cannot be accessed with normal vans or buses, vehicles with cross-country capability must be provided. This can be done by providing four four-seat high mobility multipurpose wheeled vehicles (HMMWVs), or four four-wheel-drive or all-wheel-drive nontactical vehicles. Kevlar helmets or appropriate safety helmets must be provided. At sites larger than 20 square kilometers, USAREUR will provide a helicopter to support the Treaty-required overflight. The IOD will coordinate with the G3 Aviation Division to task helicopter support.

c. Briefing Room and Administrative Areas.

(1) Depending on the site, a briefing room that seats 40 to 60 personnel will be required. Nameplates will be used to designate where participants will sit. The briefing room will have an electronic projection device and podiums or tables for briefers and interpreters. Appendix H, paragraph H-4, provides a recommended briefing-room diagram.

(2) An administrative area must be provided for the exclusive use of the inspection team. The room must be furnished with seating and workspace for nine inspectors. It must be securable, adequately lighted and heated, have electrical outlets, and be near the briefing area and latrine facilities. In addition, trashcans and ashtrays will be provided as well as access to a telephone capable of contacting the inspection team's embassy in the country being inspected. The inspectors' administrative area will be designated a smoking area while the inspection team is on the site.

(3) When feasible, administrative areas for the U.S. and host-nation escorts will be provided.

(4) Copier access will be provided to the ACO to reproduce briefing slides and other inspection materials.

d. Operations Center. Each declared site must have an operations center on site. The CFE operations center may be collocated with an existing operation center. At a minimum, the operations center should have a declared site map with associated territory, telephones, operational FM communications, and an internal notification roster; and be staffed with sufficient personnel.

e. Class 1. Meals may be provided at the unit or installation dining facility; a morale, welfare, and recreation dining activity; or a commercial activity offpost. Unit and installation dining facilities will be used when possible to reduce the overall time of the inspection and to expose the inspection team to U.S. dining facilities. The DTRA will pay for the inspection and escort teams' meals. The site may provide coffee and tea, as coordinated with the ACO, in a reimbursable agreement with DTRA. All other refreshments will be provided by DTRA.

f. Medical and Dental Support. While on a U.S. site, U.S. Forces units will provide emergency medical and dental care. Local medical and dental facilities will be used if needed. Any reimbursements for care will be paid by DTRA. Site commanders must ensure that local medical and dental facilities are notified and aware of Treaty requirements to provide emergency care to inspection and escort team members.

g. Access Support. A back-up method to provide access to inspectable structures and containers should be provided. Each subteam must have a set of boltcutters. Based on the site commander's decision, locksmiths may accompany each subteam or be available at the operation center for dispatch.

h. Safety Equipment. The site must provide all safety equipment required during an inspection, including at least earplugs, flashlights, hardhats, and Kevlar helmets.

APPENDIX C

CFE CHALLENGE INSPECTION PROCEDURES

C-1. PURPOSE

This appendix provides guidance on challenge inspections within specified areas according to the Treaty on Conventional Forces in Europe (CFE Treaty), Protocol on Inspection, section VIII.

C-2. BACKGROUND

a. Challenge inspections are conducted against the territory of the host nation; the United States will never be the inspected State Party for a challenge inspection. However, all facilities and structures within the challenge inspection-specified area are subject to inspection, including U.S., NATO, Allied, and nonmilitary (for example, commercial, U.S. State Department) facilities, structures, and installations. The only exceptions are declared sites and sensitive points.

b. Bilateral agreements between the United States and all NATO host nations specify that the United States is responsible for challenge inspections of U.S.-controlled facilities and installations, including NATO and Allied facilities on U.S.-controlled installations.

c. The United States has no right to refuse challenge inspections. Because the host nation is the inspected State Party, only the host nation may refuse the inspection. As a general rule, host nations will not consult the United States before accepting or declining the inspection.

d. Challenge inspections may last up to 24 hours, all of which could be spent on one facility if the inspection team so desires. The inspection team may divide into three subteams. The specified area may be a single installation or an area of up to 65 square kilometers.

e. The inspection team must be permitted unobstructed access to the entire site within the parameters of the access provisions of section VI of the Protocol on Inspection (2-meter rule, sensitive point provisions, and shrouding).

C-3. PRE-NOTIFICATION REQUIREMENTS

The USAREUR arms control officer (ACO) will lead the site commander's efforts to prepare nondeclared sites for receiving challenge inspections. Site POCs will assist the ACO. Base support battalion (BSB) commanders will appoint a site commander for each nondeclared site in the BSB area of responsibility (AOR). Site commanders will identify site POCs by name, duty position, and telephone number. The BSB commander will ensure the site commander and site POCs are integrated into the BSB CFE notification plan. The USAREUR ACO will brief site commanders, POCs, and site guides each year on challenge inspection requirements. Where possible, personnel trained as site guides for declared site inspections should be used for challenge inspections. This will minimize training requirements. Site guides must be familiar with the site. The BSB will maintain a battle book for all challenge sites that includes a site map and a list of POCs for 2-meter doors and inspectable containers. Additionally, personnel information for chart 1 units must be maintained. A copy of the battle book must be provided to the USAREUR ACO.

C-4. EXECUTION

a. After receiving notification, the ACO will identify all U.S. facilities in the specified area and notify the BSB directly. Use of standard 1:50,000 or 1:100,000 military maps will be required because the specified area may cover only part of an installation.

b. The lead ACO for the inspected area will coordinate with the appropriate host-nation activity and be present when the inspection team arrives at the host-nation administrative facility or briefing area in the challenge inspection-specified area. The ACO will have the appropriate map with U.S. facilities in the specified area marked on it. U.S. facilities in the specified area will be identified to Defense Threat Reduction Agency (DTRA) and host nation escorts, but not to the inspectors.

c. The BSB commander will provide three site guides. Site guides must be familiar with facilities, know how to get to them, and must be able to gain access to them. Additionally, the CFE 1A requires that site guides be able to identify which buildings are barracks or dining facilities if requested by the inspection team.

d. Under no circumstances will a challenge inspection of a U.S. nondeclared site be conducted in the absence of an ACO and escort officer from DTRA.

e. Since the host nation has primary responsibility for conducting challenge inspections, no briefing is necessary. If, however, Treaty-limited equipment (TLE) is located on a nondeclared site, an explanation will be necessary. The site commander must be prepared to explain the quantity, origin, date departed, date arrived, and projected stay of the TLE. The site commander must also be prepared to address the issue of how often TLE is located on the site.

f. If requested by the inspection team, information on the number of U.S. personnel authorized and assigned to facilities in the area will be provided. The format to follow is the manpower slide from the declared site briefing (report manpower authorized and assigned by unit/formation listed on chart 1 of the CFE annual exchange of information (AEI)). Site commanders must be prepared to brief both total numbers in the challenge inspection-specified area and on each facility within the area.

g. Following the briefing, the site commander will escort the inspection team over a planned route through the site. The site commander should allow the inspection team chief to change the route if requested. In any case, site commanders will ensure access is provided to facilities and structures to which the inspection team is authorized. The access policy in appendix B, paragraph B-3d, will apply to challenge inspections.

h. After the challenge inspection is completed, the site commander will escort the inspection team to the entrance of the site and return responsibility for the team to the host-nation escort team.

i. Site or installation maps will be made available for use by DTRA and USAREUR representatives. These maps may be copies of those drawn and used by the area support group (ASG) directorate of public works.

j. The German law that ratified the CFE Treaty specifies that “neighborhoods” are exempt from CFE challenge inspections. Therefore, selected U.S. housing areas in Germany that are not part of declared sites are exempt from challenge inspections. To qualify, housing areas must be open to the general public. Stand-alone housing areas separately fenced from German neighborhoods (for example, Patrick Henry Village in Heidelberg) do not qualify as “neighborhoods” and are not exempt from inspection.

C-5. SUPPORT REQUIREMENTS

a. As a rule, the host nation will be responsible for all administrative support during challenge inspections within specified areas. The host-nation escort team will provide transportation and arrange for meals, billeting, and communications for the inspection team. While on U.S. nondeclared sites, administrative support will also be provided by the host nation. Where practical, U.S. nondeclared sites may provide limited administrative support. This decision will be made in coordination with ACOs.

b. The BSB or site commander will provide transportation for site guides.

c. Site diagrams are not required. If requested, DTRA escorts will be provided with normal BSB, community, or installation maps, or directorate of public works installation diagrams for use during the inspection. The inspection team will not keep maps.

d. Site personnel must be available to provide access to all structures with doors greater than 2-meters wide and to 2- by 2-meter (2x2x2) containers. The BSB will provide a locksmith to gain access when necessary.

APPENDIX D

VIENNA DOCUMENT 1999 EVALUATION PROCEDURES

D-1. PURPOSE

This appendix provides guidance for conducting evaluations according to chapter IX of the Vienna Document 1999 (VDOC).

D-2. BACKGROUND

a. VDOC evaluations are unit-oriented and limited to combat brigades or higher headquarters.

b. The goal of a VDOC evaluation is to evaluate information provided under the provisions of the VDOC. Information is exchanged on formations (divisions and above and their equivalents) and units (brigades and regiments and their equivalents). These provisions require the exchange of information on military forces (combat-type equipment) and peacetime authorized-personnel strength.

c. USAREUR may receive one evaluation visit per year under the VDOC and will receive a unit-specific notification at least 5 days before the evaluation. The evaluation team will consist of three personnel (two evaluators and one interpreter). The team may not split into subteams as in Treaty on Conventional Armed Forces in Europe (CFE) inspections. An evaluation visit may last up to 12 hours.

D-3. PRE-NOTIFICATION REQUIREMENTS

Combat units and formations, with the assistance of their supporting USAREUR arms control officer (ACO), should prepare a modified command briefing ensuring it includes all VDOC-required information (app I, para I-1).

D-4. EXECUTION

a. After receiving the initial notification, the USAREUR ACO will contact the unit to help the unit commander prepare for the evaluation. Preparation activities will include reviewing the unit's command briefing to ensure it includes all VDOC-required information, developing a proposed itinerary for the evaluation, and reviewing unit facilities and equipment. A team from the Defense Threat Reduction Agency (DTRA) will deploy to the site. The DTRA team will include three escorts (the official U.S. escort team) and two administrative or logistics liaison officers.

b. A host-nation escort team will transport the evaluation team from the point of entry to the U.S. unit. The evaluated unit commander, DTRA escort team chief, and ACO will meet the evaluation team at the entrance to the U.S. facility and escort the team to the briefing facility.

c. The evaluation visit will begin with the unit commander presenting a command briefing. This briefing will last no more than 1 hour. At the end of the briefing, the commander will answer questions posed by the evaluators.

d. Following the briefing, the evaluation will begin. Commanders will be prepared to conduct the following activities:

(1) Grant access to sample barracks rooms, unit administrative rooms, and dining facilities.

(2) Grant access to workareas.

(3) Provide a "windshield tour" of selected family housing and community facilities.

(4) Make troops available to talk with the evaluation team. This activity should not disrupt training or work.

e. The evaluation team may ask crews for pertinent operational data (such as the range of or an explanation of equipment mounted on vehicles). Unit personnel may answer only questions whose answer is not classified. If the answer is classified, the question must be directed to the DTRA escort.

f. The evaluators will likely follow DTRA directions and the prepared itinerary, although they may request changes. Requests to change the itinerary will be granted as long as they do not interfere with scheduled unit activities.

D-5. SUPPORT REQUIREMENTS

Evaluated units will provide the following resources to support the evaluation visit:

a. Facilities and Equipment.

(1) A briefing room with the necessary projection equipment large enough to seat 10 to 15 people must be provided. It is recommended that the evaluated unit use its conference room.

(2) Host-nation escorts and other personnel (such as drivers and military police) will escort the evaluation team to the site. Site commanders should provide a waiting area for these personnel (expect five such host-nation personnel).

(3) There is no requirement for an administrative area for use by the evaluation team.

(4) Lodging will be provided by the host nation.

(5) There is no requirement for an operations center.

b. Transportation. While the host nation provides transportation to the site, the unit commander is responsible for providing transportation during the evaluation visit. Based on the location of the unit being evaluated and its subordinate elements, nontactical vehicles, cross-country vehicles, and helicopters for up to 12 personnel may be required. The USAREUR ACO will assist the unit commander in determining the transportation support requirement. The International Operations Division (IOD), Office of the G3, HQ USAREUR/7A, will coordinate helicopter support if required.

c. Class 1. The evaluated unit will arrange for lunch and dinner for the evaluation team in the unit dining facility. The DTRA will pay for their meals and the evaluation team's meals. The evaluated unit will provide refreshments at the briefing facility.

d. Medical and Dental Support. While on a U.S. site, USAREUR units will provide emergency medical and dental care. Local medical and dental facilities will be used if needed. Any reimbursements for care provided are paid by the DTRA. Site commanders must ensure that local medical and dental facilities are notified of and aware of Treaty requirements to provide emergency care to inspection and escort team members.

APPENDIX E

VIENNA DOCUMENT 1999 INSPECTION PROCEDURES

E-1. PURPOSE

This appendix provides guidance for receiving inspections according to chapter IX of the Vienna Document 1999 (VDOC).

E-2. BACKGROUND

a. VDOC inspections allow participating States to inspect areas where notifiable military activities are occurring or where they believe a notifiable military activity may be occurring. Inspections primarily concentrate on field activities, rather than units (as is the case with evaluations). Inspections will be of a specified area (or “box”) designated by the inspection team using geographic coordinates.

b. The goal of a VDOC inspection is to determine if a notifiable military activity is occurring in the specified area and, if so, to gather information on the nature of the activity to build confidence and dispel concerns.

c. Although not a requirement under the document, the United States has agreed that commanders of units in garrison within the specified area will provide briefings if requested by the inspection team. USAREUR units that are deployed will not provide briefings.

d. Each participating State with territory in the zone of application (ZOA) may receive three inspections per year. USAREUR units conducting field training or operations inside a specified area are subject to inspection. The inspection team will consist of four personnel. The team may split into two subteams. An inspection may last up to 48 hours.

E-3. PRE-NOTIFICATION REQUIREMENTS

Combat units and formations, with the assistance of their supporting USAREUR arms control officer (ACO), should prepare a modified command briefing ensuring it includes all VDOC-required information (app I, para I-2).

E-4. EXECUTION

a. Grafenwöhr Training Area (GTA) and Hohenfels Training Area (HTA).

(1) If the GTA or HTA is in the specified inspection area, all units training in the training areas are subject to inspection.

(2) Units operating in the training areas will be prepared to present a briefing to the inspection team about the general nature of the training being conducted. A field briefing similar to those given to distinguished visitors is sufficient. USAREUR ACOs will help unit commanders determine the content of these briefings. If possible, unit commanders should present briefings; however, commanders may designate a representative to conduct the briefing.

(3) Inspectors will be allowed contact with soldiers as long as such contact does not interfere with training or other operations. Soldiers may answer only questions with unclassified answers.

b. Other Field Activities. USAREUR units conducting field operations within the specified area in Germany or any Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE)-participating State in the ZOA are subject to VDOC inspection provisions. If such units are included in a specified area, the International Operations Division (IOD), Office of the G3, HQ USAREUR/7A, will send ACOs to help unit commanders with planning and executing VDOC requirements. Requirements are the same as those in subparagraph a above.

c. Units in Garrison. If requested by the inspection team, units in garrison will provide a command briefing similar to the briefing provided during an evaluation. This briefing should be conducted at a location convenient for the unit.

E-5. SUPPORT REQUIREMENTS

Inspected units will provide the following resources to support the specified area inspection:

a. Facilities and Equipment.

(1) For inspections of unit training at locations other than GTA or HTA, briefings will be conducted at field training sites. At GTA, HTA, and garrison locations, a briefing room with the necessary projection equipment large enough to seat 10 to 15 personnel will be required.

(2) Host-nation escorts and other personnel (such as drivers and military police) will escort the inspection team to the site. Site commanders at the GTA and HTA should provide a waiting area for these persons (except five such host-nation personnel).

(3) There is no requirement for an administrative area for use by the inspection team.

(4) Lodging will be provided by the host nation.

(5) There is no requirement for an operations center.

b. Transportation. If the GTA or HTA is in the specified area, the 100th Area Support Group (ASG) will be responsible for providing transportation during the inspection of those areas when required. Nontactical vehicles and cross-country vehicles may be required. At garrison locations, transportation may be required from the helipad to the briefing area. The ACO will help the ASG determine the transportation requirements. There is no requirement to provide transportation for VDOC inspections at any field location. The host nation will take care of transportation requirements at all field training locations except the GTA and HTA.

c. Class 1. U.S. units have no class 1 requirement for VDOC inspections. However, units may be requested to provide meals for the inspection and escort teams, depending on the availability of class 1 from other sources in the area. The ACO will coordinate with inspected units for the provision of class 1 if necessary.

d. Medical and Dental Support. While on a U.S. site, USAREUR units will provide emergency medical and dental care. Local medical and dental facilities will be used if needed. DTRA will provide reimbursements for care provided. Site commanders must ensure that local medical and dental facilities are notified of and aware of Treaty requirements to provide emergency care to inspection and escort team members.

APPENDIX F

TLE MOVEMENT-CONTROL NUMBER SYSTEM

F-1. GENERAL

The Treaty-Limited Equipment (TLE) Movement-Control Number System was established to track equipment movements subject to the Treaty on Conventional Armed Forces in Europe (CFE Treaty). TLE movement-control numbers must be obtained for all movements of TLE and conventional armaments and equipment subject to the Treaty (CAEST). The intent of the established procedure for obtaining TLE movement-control numbers is to expedite the process without hindering line-unit operations.

F-2. PROCEDURES

USAREUR arms control officers (ACOs) are assigned to each area support group (ASG) and issue TLE movement-control numbers for all units in the ASG area of responsibility (AOR). Units will request TLE movement-control numbers for all equipment movements from their designated ACO. The United States Army Materiel Command; the 200th Theater Support Command Materiel Management Center; the Combat Equipment Group-Europe; and Headquarters, V Corps, will request TLE movement-control numbers from the Data Manager, International Operations Division (IOD), Office of the G3, HQ USAREUR/7A, Unit 29351, APO AE 09014-9351. TLE movement-control numbers must be requested and issued 5 days before moving the equipment. Equipment will not be moved unless a TLE movement-control number has been obtained. When applicable, TLE movement-control numbers will be included in disposition instructions.

F-3. EQUIPMENT MOVEMENTS

a. TLE movement-control numbers must be obtained for the following equipment movements:

- (1) Destruction of equipment (for example, use as ground targets, Treaty reductions).
- (2) Equipment entering the area of application (AoA).
- (3) Equipment exiting the AoA.
- (4) Force modernization, equipment retrogrades, modification table of organization and equipment (MTOE) changes.
- (5) Helicopter missions of 24 hours or more.
- (6) Maintenance at facilities off the declared site (including contractor and host-nation maintenance facilities).
- (7) Swap-out of equipment.
- (8) Temporary deployments.
- (9) Training and exercise deployments.
- (10) Transfers of equipment.

b. Requests for movement of equipment for unforeseen events where the unit cannot meet the 5-day requirement will be handled on an individual basis. Questions about equipment types and movements that require TLE movement-control numbers should be sent to the unit's designated ACO or the Data Manager, IOD.

c. To keep their equipment counts accurate, the General Support Center, Europe (GSC-E), will not accept incoming M113 ambulances as Theater Fleet Refurbishment Program (TFRP) replacements. Units are required to request TLE control numbers and convert ambulances to M113 armored personnel carriers (APCs) before shipment to GSC-E. ACOs will provide detailed instructions on the conversion process.

F-4. REQUIRED INFORMATION

The following information must be provided for each TLE movement-control number request:

- a. Unit from which the TLE or CAEST will be moved.

- b. Unit or location to which the TLE or CAEST will be moved, if applicable.
- c. Nomenclature (for example, M1A1, M113A2, AH-64D, M109A6). A complete list of CAEST present in USAREUR is in appendix G, figure G-18.
- d. Quantity.
- e. Purpose of the movement (for example, transfer, exercise, maintenance, swap-out, force modernization).
- f. Anticipated date of departure (including not-earlier-than dates).
- g. Anticipated date of return, if applicable.
- h. POC information (including name, organization, and telephone number).

APPENDIX G

ARMS CONTROL CHECKLISTS AND REPORTS

G-1. CFE NOTIFICATION CHECKLISTS

The following checklists will be used for CFE inspection notifications:

- a. 36-Hour Notification (fig G-1).
- b. 6-Hour Notification (fig G-2).

G-2. CFE UTEP CHECKLISTS

The following checklists and formats will be used for the USAREUR Training and Evaluation Program:

- a. CFE Treaty Inspection/Training Evaluation Checklist Summary (fig G-3).
- b. CFE Treaty Inspection/Training Evaluation Checklist Task 1 (fig G-4).
- c. CFE Treaty Inspection/Training Evaluation Checklist Task 2 (fig G-5).
- d. CFE Treaty Inspection/Training Evaluation Checklist Task 3 (fig G-6).
- e. CFE Treaty Inspection/Training Evaluation Checklist Task 4 (fig G-7).
- f. CFE Treaty Inspection/Training Evaluation Checklist Task 5 (fig G-8).
- g. CFE Treaty Inspection/Training Evaluation Checklist Task 6 (fig G-9).
- h. CFE Treaty Inspection/Training Evaluation Checklist Task 7 (fig G-10).
- i. CFE Treaty Inspection/Training Evaluation Checklist Task 8 (fig G-11).
- j. CFE Treaty Inspection/Training Evaluation Checklist Task 9 (fig G-12).
- k. CFE Treaty Inspection/Training Evaluation Checklist Task 10 (fig G-13).
- l. CFE Treaty Inspection/Training Evaluation Checklist Task 11 (fig G-14).
- m. CFE Treaty Inspection/Training Evaluation Checklist Task 12 (fig G-15).

NOTE: Abbreviations and terms used in the figures are explained in the glossary.

G-3. CFE MONTHLY REPORT

The following will be used for CFE monthly reports:

- a. Monthly CAEST and Assigned Personnel Cover Letter (fig G-16).
- b. Monthly CAEST and Assigned Personnel Report Format (fig G-17).

G-4. CFE CAEST CHECKLISTS

The checklist in figure G-18 will be used for CAEST identification.

CFE NOTIFICATION CHECKLIST
36-HOUR NOTIFICATION

- _____ Notify key personnel in ASG and BSB.
 - _____ Notify sites and OOVs.
 - _____ Notify tenant units and agencies.
 - _____ Verify CAEST (record by location and bumper or tail number listing or by area or warehouse).
 - _____ Verify manpower assigned and deployed.
 - _____ Update site commander and OOV briefing slides.
 - _____ Arrange for transportation (enough for 15 passengers on three subteams). (Possible configuration is three 15-passenger vans, six 9-passenger vans, three buses, or a combination of vehicles.)
 - _____ Arrange for drivers.
 - _____ Arrange for cross-country transportation for associated training areas.
 - _____ 4 HMMWVs.
 - _____ 12 Kevlar or safety helmets.
 - _____ Arrange for drivers.
 - _____ Verify key-control procedures.
 - _____ Notify BSB locksmith.
 - _____ Secure three sets of boltcutters.
 - _____ Notify common-area POCs.
 - _____ Prepare communications.
 - _____ Ready radios and base stations.
 - _____ Charge radios.
 - _____ Update site-guide books.
 - _____ Current site diagram.
 - _____ Bumper and tail number list.
 - _____ Medical letter and procedures memorandum of instruction.
 - _____ Call signs.
 - _____ Review standard questions and answers with site commanders.
 - _____ Review and rehearse briefings with site and OOV briefers.
-

Figure G-1. 36-Hour Notification

**CFE CHECKLIST
6-HOUR NOTIFICATION**

- _____ Notify key personnel in ASG and BSB.
 - _____ Notify sites and OOVs.
 - _____ Notify tenant units and agencies.
 - _____ Notify medics.
 - _____ Notify guard force. Ensure passage of inspection team at gates.
 - _____ Freeze CAEST movement on declared site (mission permitting).
 - _____ Reverify count of CAEST. Prepare final bumper and tail number list.
 - _____ Finalize CFE briefing charts.
 - _____ Make 30 copies of site orientation and pre-inspection briefing.
 - _____ Coordinate with dining facility for meals. Reserve area for 30 to 40 people. Facilitate payment with dining facility and the DTRA logistic team.
 - _____ Refreshments. Provide DTRA logistic team locations for purchasing refreshments (for example, bakery, commissary, PX, shoppette). Site must provide coffee; all other refreshments provided at the site's discretion.
 - _____ Set up administrative/briefing area.
 - _____ Nameplates.
 - _____ Electronic projector and screen.
 - _____ Podiums.
 - _____ Ashtrays and trashcans for inspector's administrative area.
 - _____ Armbands for site guides, site commanders, and OOV commanders.
 - _____ Verify access to telephone for inspectors.
 - _____ Keys for DTRA and inspector's administrative area.
 - _____ Verify arrival of transportation and drivers.
 - _____ Site guides.
 - _____ Unit CFE POCs.
 - _____ Communications/operations center.
 - _____ Install base stations in transportation.
 - _____ Issue handheld radios to site guides and key personnel.
 - _____ Perform communications checks with operations center.
 - _____ Set up operations center.
 - _____ Site maps.
 - _____ Bumper and tail number list.
 - _____ POC list with telephone numbers.
 - _____ Coordinate parking area for *Bundeswehr*-provided bus that the inspectors will arrive in.
 - _____ Coordinate for DTRA security briefing for site guides and drivers.
 - _____ Site commander meets with DTRA and USAREUR ACO to coordinate inspection plan and sequence of events.
 - _____ Coordinate barracks room visit or commander's office visit.
 - _____ Arrange for mementos.
-

Figure G-2. 6-Hour Notification

CFE TREATY INSPECTION/TRAINING EVALUATION CHECKLIST SUMMARY														
NOTE: DETAILED FINDINGS ARE IN THE TASKS 1-12. EVALUATION BEGINS AT THE MEETING WITH DTRA AND ENDS WHEN THE INSPECTION TEAM LEAVES THE SITE. EVALUATION OF EVENTS BEFORE THE INSPECTION OCCUR ONLY IF THE RESULTS OF A PREPARATION ERROR CAUSE AN INSPECTION ERROR. ITEMS MARKED WITH [*] ARE CRITICAL.														
STANDARD:		ASSESSMENT:												
1. (DTRA MEETING) SITE COMMANDER, OR DESIGNATED REPRESENTATIVE, MEETS WITH DTRA BEFORE THE ARRIVAL OF THE INSPECTION TEAM.														
2. (INSPECTION TEAM WELCOME) SITE COMMANDER, OR DESIGNATED REPRESENTATIVE, WELCOMES THE INSPECTION TEAM AT THE SITE FRONT GATE (MAIN ENTRANCE).														
3. (PROVIDE SITE ORIENTATION BRIEFING) SITE COMMANDER, OR DESIGNATED REPRESENTATIVE, PROVIDES THE INSPECTION TEAM WITH THE SITE-ORIENTATION BRIEFING.														
4. (PRE-INSPECTION BRIEFING) SITE COMMANDER, OR DESIGNATED REPRESENTATIVE, GIVES THE PRE-INSPECTION BRIEFING TO THE INSPECTION TEAM.														
5. (OPERATIONS CENTER) SITE OPERATIONS CENTER RECEIVES, PROCESSES, AND TRANSMITS REPORTS ON KEY INSPECTION EVENTS.														
6. (SAFETY) SITE CONDUCTS SAFE OPERATIONS IN BOTH ADMINISTRATIVE AREAS AND TACTICAL AREAS.														
7. (GUIDE INSPECTORS) SITE GUIDES LEAD (GUIDE) THE INSPECTORS AROUND THE INSPECTION SITE.														
8. (IDENTIFY CAEST) SITE GUIDES CAN IDENTIFY ALL CAEST ON THE INSPECTION SITE AND ASSOCIATED AREAS.														
9. (TREATY ACCESS) SITE GUIDES PROVIDE INSPECTORS ACCESS ONLY TO ALL CFE TREATY ALLOWED STRUCTURES, CONTAINERS, EQUIPMENT, AND AREAS.														
10. (PROVIDE BRIEFING FACILITY) SITE PROVIDES A BRIEFING FACILITY FOR THE PRE-INSPECTION BRIEFING.														
11. (PROVIDE ADMINISTRATIVE AREA) SITE PROVIDES AN ADMINISTRATIVE WORKAREA FOR THE INSPECTION TEAM'S USE.														
12. (PROVIDE LOGISTICAL SUPPORT) SITE PROVIDES REQUIRED LOGISTICAL SUPPORT FOR THE INSPECTORS.														
<table border="0" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td style="width: 33%; vertical-align: top;">STRENGTHS:</td> <td style="width: 33%; vertical-align: top;">WEAKNESSES:</td> <td style="width: 33%;"></td> </tr> <tr> <td>1.</td> <td>1.</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>2.</td> <td>2.</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>3.</td> <td>3.</td> <td></td> </tr> </table>			STRENGTHS:	WEAKNESSES:		1.	1.		2.	2.		3.	3.	
STRENGTHS:	WEAKNESSES:													
1.	1.													
2.	2.													
3.	3.													
SITE NAME:	INSPECTION ID:	USAREUR EVALUATOR:												

Figure G-3. CFE Treaty Inspection/Training Evaluation Checklist Summary

CFE TREATY INSPECTION/TRAINING EVALUATION CHECKLIST TASK 1		
TASK: (DTRA MEETING) SITE COMMANDER, OR DESIGNATED REPRESENTATIVE, MEETS WITH DTRA BEFORE THE ARRIVAL OF THE INSPECTION TEAM.		
CONDITION: BETWEEN 1 AND 2 HOURS BEFORE THE INSPECTION TEAM ARRIVAL AT THE FRONT GATE. THE USAREUR TEAM CHIEF, SITE COMMANDER, AND DTRA TEAM CHIEF MEETING IS COMPLETE AND KEY ELEMENTS OF THE AE REGULATION 525-50 HAVE BEEN REVIEWED. (NOTE: IF THE DTRA ADVANCE PARTY ARRIVES PRIOR TO H-2, TAKE THE PARTY TO ITS ADMINISTRATIVE AREA, PROVIDE IT A COPY OF THE SITE DIAGRAM AND THE BRIEFING SLIDES, AND CONTINUE PREPARATIONS UNTIL TIME FOR THE H-2 MEETING WITH THE ADVANCE PARTY.)		
STANDARD:		ASSESSMENT:
1. SITE COMMANDER DISCUSSES ("WAR GAMES") THE INSPECTION PLAN WITH DTRA, DISCUSSING THE KEY ROLES OF THE COMMANDER, SITE OPERATIONS, SAFETY, AND ADMINISTRATION. [*]		
2. SITE COMMANDER REVIEWS THE KEY POINTS OF THE SITE DIAGRAM AND EXPLAINS BOTH THE SITE, AND AREAS ASSOCIATED WITH THE SITE, WITH DTRA. (POI, VII, 9-10) [*]		
3. SITE COMMANDER BRIEFS DTRA ON CURRENT TRAINING AND SAFETY ISSUES POTENTIALLY AFFECTING THE INSPECTION (INCLUDING MOVING TLE). (POI, VI, 22)		
4. SITE COMMANDER BRIEFS DTRA ON SITE-SPECIFIC PHOTOGRAPHY AND SENSITIVE POINT ISSUES. (POI, VI, 28, 34-35)		
5. SITE COMMANDER DECIDES WHETHER TO MAKE A BARRACKS ROOM AVAILABLE FOR VIEWING SHOULD INSPECTORS REQUEST. IF DECISION IS TO ALLOW VIEWING, DESIGNATE THE ROOM AND TIME. ()		
6. SITE COMMANDER REQUESTS THAT DTRA REPORT THE STATUS OF TEAM ARRIVAL AND PROVIDE INFORMATION ABOUT THE INSPECTION TEAM, IF AVAILABLE.		
7. SITE COMMANDER DISCUSSES SITE ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT WITH DTRA, INCLUDING PX/COMMISSARY, MWR USE, COMMUNICATIONS, TRANSPORTATION, MEALS, MEDICAL EMERGENCIES, AND OTHER SUPPORT.		
STRENGTHS: 		
WEAKNESSES: 		
SITE NAME:	INSPECTION ID:	USAREUR EVALUATOR:

Figure G-4. CFE Treaty Inspection/Training Evaluation Checklist Task 1

CFE TREATY INSPECTION/TRAINING EVALUATION CHECKLIST TASK 2		
TASK: (INSPECTION TEAM WELCOME) SITE COMMANDER, OR DESIGNATED REPRESENTATIVE, AND DTRA TEAM CHIEF WELCOMES THE INSPECTION TEAM AT THE SITE FRONT GATE (MAIN ENTRANCE).		
CONDITION: THE INSPECTION TEAM HAS ARRIVED AT THE GATE AND THE HOST NATION TURNS THE TEAM OVER TO THE DTRA ESCORT.		
NOTE: SITE DIAGRAM IS NOT PROVIDED AT THIS TIME.		
STANDARD:		ASSESSMENT:
1. PERSONNEL AT THE GATE EXECUTE THE SITE COMMANDER'S CFE RECEPTION PLAN.		
2. AT THE GATE, THE SITE COMMANDER, OR DESIGNATED REPRESENTATIVE, WELCOMES THE INSPECTION TEAM USING THE USAREUR-APPROVED SCRIPT. [*] NOTE: WELCOME SCRIPT SHOULD BE A GUIDE. COVER KEY ELEMENTS RATHER THAN READ THE SCRIPT.		
3. SITE COMMANDER ENSURES THAT DTRA IS PRESENT () OR, SITE COMMANDER DOES NOT ALLOW THE INSPECTION TO CONTINUE UNTIL DTRA IS PRESENT ()[*]		
4. SITE COMMANDER PAUSES DURING THE WELCOME SCRIPT ALLOWING THE DTRA INTERPRETER (IF PRESENT) TIME TO TRANSLATE FOR THE INSPECTORS.		
5. SITE COMMANDER IS IDENTIFIED BY AN ARMBAND WITH "SITE COMMANDER" CLEARLY SPELLED OUT. [*]		
6. IMMEDIATELY FOLLOWING THE WELCOME BRIEFING, THE SITE COMMANDER ESCORTS THE TEAM TO THE BRIEFING FACILITY (ROOM). (IF INSPECTORS REQUEST, RESTROOM BREAK IS AUTHORIZED). (POI, VII, 9)		
STRENGTHS: 		
WEAKNESSES: 		
SITE NAME:	INSPECTION ID:	USAREUR EVALUATOR:

Figure G-5. CFE Treaty Inspection/Training Evaluation Checklist Task 2

CFE TREATY INSPECTION/TRAINING EVALUATION CHECKLIST TASK 4		
TASK: (PRE-INSPECTION BRIEFING) SITE COMMANDER OR DESIGNATED REPRESENTATIVE GIVES THE PRE-INSPECTION BRIEFING TO THE INSPECTION TEAM.		
CONDITION: THE INSPECTION TEAM IS SEATED IN THE BRIEFING FACILITY AFTER RECEIVING A COPY OF THE SITE DIAGRAM AND DECIDING WHICH OOV TO INSPECT.		
STANDARD:		ASSESSMENT:
1. FOLLOWING THE 30-MINUTE BREAK (IF REQUESTED) AND DECLARATION OF OOV TO BE INSPECTED, THE SITE GIVES A COPY OF THE PRE-INSPECTION BRIEFING SLIDES TO THE INSPECTION TEAM. ()		
2. SITE BRIEFER DELIVERS THE STANDARD USAREUR SCRIPT AND SLIDES ON OVERHEAD PROJECTOR ELECTRONIC PROJECTION (POI, VII, PAR. 11). [*]		
3. SITE BRIEFER PAUSES TO ALLOW THE DTRA INTERPRETER TIME TO TRANSLATE. (IF TRANSLATOR IS PRESENT.)		
4. SITE BRIEFER PRESENTS CAEST NOTIFIED IN CHART V AND SUBSEQUENT F20/F21S. (POI, VII, II) [*]. BRIEFER EXPLAINS DIFFERENCES BETWEEN CHART V AND CHART III IF REQUIRED.		
5. SITE BRIEFER PRESENTS ADDITIONAL CAEST (EXCEPT LOOK-A LIKES) QUANTITY, ORIGIN, DEPARTURE TIMES FROM ORIGIN, TIME OF ARRIVAL, AND PROJECTED LENGTH OF STAY ON THE INSPECTION SITE. (POI, VII, 11B) [*]		
6. SITE BRIEFER PRESENTS ONLY THE TYPE, QUANTITY, AND LOCATION OF CAEST (EXCEPT LOOK-ALIKES) (POI, VII, 11A) TEMPORARILY MISSING FROM THE SITE. [*]		
NOTE: PERMANENT CHANGES THAT DID NOT REQUIRE NOTIFICATION ARE BRIEFED WITH THIS CATEGORY.		
7. SITE BRIEFER RECOMMENDS A CLEARLY DEFINED INSPECTION ROUTE OR AREAS ON A MARKED SITE DIAGRAM. AREAS WHERE CAEST IS LOCATED ARE HIGHLIGHTED ON THIS SLIDE. WHILE BRIEFING THIS SLIDE, PLANNED CAEST MOVEMENTS ARE EXPLAINED.		
8. TO ENSURE THE BRIEFING DOES NOT EXCEED 1 HOUR, IMMEDIATELY FOLLOWING THE PRE-INSPECTION BRIEFING, AND BEFORE ANSWERING QUESTIONS OR INTRODUCING SITE GUIDES, THE BRIEFER SAYS, "THIS COMPLETES THE PRE-INSPECTION BRIEFING. THE TIME IS ____."		
9. SITE BRIEFER ANSWERS QUESTIONS ABOUT THE SITE, DOES NOT MAKE INAPPROPRIATE OR INACCURATE STATEMENTS, AND REFERS TREATY QUESTIONS TO DTRA OR USAREUR.		
10. AFTER THE CHIEF INSPECTOR DESCRIBES THE INSPECTION METHOD, THE SITE BRIEFER INTRODUCES SITE GUIDES, ASSIGNS THEM TO INSPECTION SUBTEAMS, AND (IN AN ORDERLY MANNER) RELEASES THEM FOR THE SITE INSPECTION.		
STRENGTHS:		
WEAKNESSES:		
SITE NAME	INSPECTION ID	USAREUR EVALUATOR

Figure G-7. CFE Treaty Inspection/Training Evaluation Checklist Task 4

CFE TREATY INSPECTION/TRAINING EVALUATION CHECKLIST TASK 5		
TASK: (OPERATIONS CENTER) SITE OPERATIONS CENTER RECEIVES, PROCESSES, AND TRANSMITS REPORTS ON KEY INSPECTION EVENTS.		
CONDITION: DURING THE ENTIRE CFE ON-SITE INSPECTION.		
NOTE: THERE IS NO STANDARD SIZE OR COMPOSITION FOR THE OPERATIONS CENTER. SITE COMMANDER'S RESPONSIBILITY IS TO ENSURE THE OPERATIONS CENTER SUPPORTS THE INSPECTION.		
STANDARD:		ASSESSMENT:
1. OPERATIONS CENTER CONFIRMS, OR RESOLVES PROBLEMS IN, CAEST COUNTS AND LOCATIONS. [*]		
2. FOLLOWING NOTIFICATION THAT A SUBTEAM IS MOVING TO ITS NEXT DESTINATION, THE OPERATIONS CENTER COORDINATES ALL PREPARATORY ACTIONS NEEDED TO ENSURE THAT THE NEXT AREA IS PREPARED FOR THE INSPECTORS (FOR EXAMPLE, KEY CONTROL, SITE ACCESS).		
3. OPERATIONS CENTER PROVIDES THE LINK BETWEEN INSPECTION TEAM/SITE GUIDES AND MEDICAL/DENTAL ASSISTANCE, MAINTENANCE SUPPORT, AND INTER-TEAM COMMUNICATIONS. [*]		
4. OPERATIONS CENTER TRACKS THE LOCATION OF SUBTEAMS AT ALL TIME WHILE ON SITE AND TRAVELING BETWEEN THE SITE AND ASSOCIATED AREAS.		
5. OPERATIONS CENTER INFORMS SUBTEAMS OF CHANGES TO CAEST ON SITE AS CHANGES OCCUR. [*]		
6. OPERATIONS CENTER CONTROLS RECALL AND RELEASE OF SITE PERSONNEL, AND NOTIFIES ALL TENANTS OF END OF INSPECTION AND OF TIME FOR THE AFTERACTION REVIEW.		
STRENGTHS: 		
WEAKNESSES: 		
SITE NAME:	INSPECTION ID:	USAREUR EVALUATOR:

Figure G-8. CFE Treaty Inspection/Training Evaluation Checklist Task 5

CFE TREATY INSPECTION/TRAINING EVALUATION CHECKLIST TASK 6		
TASK: (SAFETY) SITE CONDUCTS SAFE OPERATIONS IN BOTH ADMINISTRATIVE AREAS AND TACTICAL AREAS.		
CONDITION: DURING THE ENTIRE CFE ON-SITE INSPECTION.		
STANDARD:		ASSESSMENT:
1. DURING THE PRE-INSPECTION BRIEFING, THE SITE PROVIDES INFORMATION ON HAZARDOUS AREAS AND SAFETY PROCEDURES.		
2. SITE GUIDES DO NOT ALLOW INSPECTORS TO TOUCH OR CLIMB ON EQUIPMENT WITHOUT SITE COMMANDER APPROVAL. (POI, VI, 26, AND VI, 22).		
3. IN HAZARDOUS AREAS, THE SITE PROVIDES THE SAME SAFETY EQUIPMENT TO THE INSPECTORS THAT SITE PERSONNEL ARE PROVIDED. [*]		
4. THE SITE ENFORCES SMOKING AREA AND RESTRICTED SMOKING AREA PROCEDURES TO ENSURE INSPECTOR SAFETY. NOTE: THE INSPECTOR ADMINISTRATIVE AREA IS DESIGNATED A SMOKING AREA DURING THE INSPECTION.		
5. SITE PERSONNEL DO NOT PERFORM TASKS THAT ARE UNAUTHORIZED FOR THE INSPECTORS FOR SAFETY REASONS WHILE THE INSPECTORS ARE IN THEIR AREA. [*]		
6. ON SITES LARGER THAN 20 SQUARE KILOMETERS, THE SITE HAS SAFETY PROCEDURES FOR HELICOPTER OVERFLIGHTS. [*]		
7. IF OFF-ROAD TRANSPORTATION IS USED, THE INSPECTORS ARE REQUIRED TO USE KEVLAR OR OTHER SAFETY HELMETS.		
STRENGTHS:		
WEAKNESSES:		
SITE NAME:	INSPECTION ID:	USAREUR EVALUATOR:

Figure G-9. CFE Treaty Inspection/Training Evaluation Checklist Task 6

CFE TREATY INSPECTION/TRAINING EVALUATION CHECKLIST TASK 7		
TASK: (GUIDE INSPECTORS) SITE GUIDES LEAD (GUIDE) THE INSPECTORS AROUND THE INSPECTION SITE.		
CONDITION: FOLLOWING THE PRE-INSPECTION BRIEFING, THROUGHOUT THE INSPECTION.		
STANDARD:		ASSESSMENT:
1. SITE GUIDES ARE IDENTIFIED BY AN ARMBAND WITH "SITE GUIDE" CLEARLY SPELLED OUT.		
2. SITE GUIDES ARE FAMILIAR WITH THE PROPOSED SITE INSPECTION PLAN AND HAVE DEVELOPED A DETAILED PLAN FOR THEIR AREAS. [*]		
3. SITE GUIDES FORMULATE INSPECTION ROUTE AND METHOD WITH INSPECTORS AND DTRA BEFORE INSPECTING.		
4. SITE GUIDES KNOW THE SITE COMMANDER'S GUIDANCE ON TREATY ACCESS RULES, SUCH AS BARRACKS ROOMS VISITS AND BREAK AREAS.		
5. SITE GUIDES ARE KNOWLEDGEABLE ABOUT THE ENTIRE SITE, AREAS BELONGING TO THE OOV, CAEST ON THE SITE, AND ALL ASSOCIATED AREAS OF THE SITE. WHEN ASKED, SITE GUIDES KNOW THEIR CURRENT LOCATION ON THE SITE DIAGRAM. [*]		
6. SITE GUIDES ARE FIRM AND PROFESSIONAL, EXERCISING PROPER COURTESY TO INSPECTORS AND ESCORTS. SITE GUIDES CAN INTELLIGENTLY ANSWER INSPECTION TEAM AND DTRA QUESTIONS. [*]		
7. SITE GUIDES IMMEDIATELY INFORM USAREUR OR DTRA OF INAPPROPRIATE INSPECTOR ACTIONS.		
8. SITE GUIDES EXERCISE GOOD OPSEC. ()		
9. SITE GUIDES MAINTAIN CONTACT WITH THE OPERATIONS CENTER AND THEIR VAN DRIVERS THROUGHOUT THE INSPECTION. [*]		
STRENGTHS:		
WEAKNESSES:		
SITE NAME:	INSPECTION ID:	USAREUR EVALUATOR:

Figure G-10. CFE Treaty Inspection/Training Evaluation Checklist Task 7

CFE TREATY INSPECTION/TRAINING EVALUATION CHECKLIST TASK 8		
TASK: (IDENTIFY CAEST) SITE GUIDES CAN IDENTIFY ALL CAEST ON THE INSPECTION SITE AND ASSOCIATED AREAS.		
CONDITION: FOLLOWING THE PRE-INSPECTION BRIEFING, THROUGHOUT THE INSPECTION.		
STANDARD:		ASSESSMENT:
1. SITE GUIDES COUNT CAEST (WHILE THE INSPECTORS ARE COUNTING), ENSURE THAT AMBULANCES AND OTHER NON-CAEST IS NOT COUNTED AS CAEST, AND VERIFY THE COUNT OF EACH CATEGORY WITH BOTH INSPECTORS AND DTRA BEFORE LEAVING EACH INSPECTION AREA. [*]		
2. SITE GUIDES REPORT QUANTITIES OF CAEST COUNTED TO THE SITE OPERATIONS CENTER BEFORE LEAVING AN INSPECTION AREA.		
3. SITE GUIDES ALLOW VISUAL ACCESS TO LOOK-ALIKES (ONLY) TO ALLOW THE INSPECTOR TO VERIFY THAT THE EQUIPMENT IS NOT TREATY-LIMITED. (POI, VI, 32).		
STRENGTHS:		
WEAKNESSES:		
SITE NAME:	INSPECTION ID:	USAREUR EVALUATOR:

Figure G-11. CFE Treaty Inspection/Training Evaluation Checklist Task 8

CFE TREATY INSPECTION/TRAINING EVALUATION CHECKLIST TASK 9		
TASK: (TREATY ACCESS) SITE PROVIDES INSPECTORS ACCESS ONLY TO ALL CFE TREATY-ALLOWED STRUCTURES, CONTAINERS, EQUIPMENT, AND AREAS.		
CONDITION: FOLLOWING THE PRE-INSPECTION BRIEFING, THROUGHOUT THE INSPECTION.		
STANDARD:		ASSESSMENT:
1. SITE PROVIDES ACCESS TO <u>STRUCTURES</u> WITH 2-METER WIDE (OR LARGER) DOORS. (). [*]		
2. SITE GUIDES DENY ACCESS TO <u>STRUCTURES</u> WITH LESS THAN 2-METER WIDE DOORS. (POI, VI, 24). [*]		
3. SITE PROVIDES ACCESS TO <u>CONTAINERS</u> WITH ALL THREE DIMENSIONS AT LEAST 2 METERS (HEIGHT, WIDTH, AND DEPTH). [*]		
4. SITE GUIDES DENY ACCESS TO <u>CONTAINERS</u> WITH ANY OF THE THREE DIMENSIONS LESS THAN 2 METERS (HEIGHT, WIDTH, AND DEPTH). (POI, VI, 28) [*]		
5. SITE GUIDES DO NOT ALLOW ACCESS TO <u>EQUIPMENT</u> THAT IS OBVIOUSLY NOT A CARGO CARRIER, AND CAN EXPLAIN THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THE <u>EQUIPMENT</u> AND A <u>CONTAINER</u> . () [*]		
6. ON STORAGE SITES, SITE GUIDES ALLOW ONLY ONE MORTAR IN DEPOT PACK TO BE OPENED AND TAKE STEPS TO SATISFY THE INSPECTORS THAT ONLY ONE MORTAR IS IN EACH DEPOT PACK. ()		
7. FOR CUSTOMS-SEALED <u>CONTAINERS</u> , THE SITE GUIDES REFER REQUESTS TO ENTER TO DTRA. IN ADDITION, THE SITE WILL TAKE STEPS TO SATISFY THE INSPECTORS THAT NO TLE IS PRESENT IN THE <u>CONTAINER</u> . ()		
STRENGTHS: 		
WEAKNESSES: 		
SITE NAME:	INSPECTION ID:	USAREUR EVALUATOR:

Figure G-12. CFE Treaty Inspection/Training Evaluation Checklist Task 9

CFE TREATY INSPECTION/TRAINING EVALUATION CHECKLIST TASK 11		
TASK: (PROVIDE ADMINISTRATIVE AREA) SITE PROVIDES AN ADMINISTRATIVE WORKAREA FOR THE INSPECTION TEAM'S USE.		
CONDITION: FOLLOWING THE WELCOME BRIEFING, AND UNTIL THE INSPECTION REPORT IS SIGNED.		
STANDARD:		ASSESSMENT:
1. INSPECTORS ADMINISTRATIVE WORKAREA IS CLOSE TO THE BRIEFING ROOM. (POI, VI, 14).		
2. INSPECTION TEAM'S WORKAREA IS CAPABLE OF BEING SECURED (LOCKED) TO SAFEGUARD EQUIPMENT AND PERSONAL PROPERTY. ()		
3. ADMINISTRATIVE WORKAREA IS WARM, DRY, HAS ADEQUATE LIGHTING, IS NEAR A LATRINE, AND IS DESIGNATED A SMOKING AREA. ()		
4. ADMINISTRATIVE WORKAREA HAS WORK TABLES OR DESKS AND AT LEAST NINE CHAIRS. ()		
5. ADMINISTRATIVE WORKAREA HAS ASHTRAYS, GARBAGE CANS, AND ELECTRICAL POWER AVAILABLE.		
6. ADMINISTRATIVE WORKAREA IS NEAR A TELEPHONE (WITH A CONTROL NUMBER READY) FOR THE INSPECTORS TO CONTACT THEIR EMBASSY. (POI, VI, 11)		
7. DTRA HAS AN ADMINISTRATIVE WORKAREA NEAR THE INSPECTION TEAM; MAY BE A SEPARATE ROOM OR IN THE BRIEFING AREA. ()		
STRENGTHS:		
WEAKNESSES:		
SITE NAME:	INSPECTION ID:	USAREUR EVALUATOR:

Figure G-14. CFE Treaty Inspection/Training Evaluation Checklist Task 11

CFE TREATY INSPECTION/TRAINING EVALUATION CHECKLIST TASK 12		
TASK: (PROVIDE LOGISTICAL SUPPORT) SITE PROVIDES REQUIRED LOGISTICAL SUPPORT FOR THE INSPECTORS.		
CONDITION: FOLLOWING THE PRE-INSPECTION BRIEFING, AND UNTIL THE INSPECTION REPORT IS SIGNED.		
STANDARD:		ASSESSMENT:
1. TRANSPORTATION IS PROVIDED THAT IS CAPABLE OF CARRYING A DRIVER, THREE INSPECTORS, THREE DTRA ESCORTS, ONE HOST-NATION ESCORT, ONE USAREUR TEAM ESCORT, AND TWO SITE GUIDES. [*]		
2. EACH VEHICLE IS MECHANICALLY SOUND AND SAFELY DRIVEN. [*]		
3. OFF-ROAD TRANSPORTATION IS PREPARED SHOULD THE INSPECTORS REQUIRE ACCESS TO TRAINING AREAS INACCESSIBLE BY TWO-WHEEL-DRIVE VEHICLES. [*]		
4. DRIVERS REMAIN IN CONTACT WITH THE INSPECTION SUBTEAM VISUALLY OR BY RADIO (IF VEHICLES ARE USED).		
5. DRIVERS KNOW ROUTES TO ALL ASSOCIATED AREAS, SITE PERIMETER DRIVE ROUTE, AND INSPECTION ROUTE.		
6. SITE BILLS DTRA FOR THE INSPECTOR'S, ESCORT'S, AND HOST-NATION'S MEALS.		
7. SITE HAS ADEQUATE SPACE FOR THE INSPECTION PARTY IN THE CHOSEN DINING FACILITY OR AREA.		
8. MEDICAL FACILITIES HAVE BEEN NOTIFIED THAT THE INSPECTORS WILL BE ON SITE AND UNDERSTAND BILLING PROCEDURES. [*]		
9. COFFEE AND TEA PROVIDED FOR ESCORTS, INSPECTORS, AND HOST NATION. SITE DIRECTS DTRA TO PX, COMMISSARY, OR LOCAL STORE TO PURCHASE OTHER REFRESHMENTS.		
STRENGTHS:		
WEAKNESSES:		
<div></div>		
SITE NAME:	INSPECTION ID:	USAREUR EVALUATOR:

Figure G-15. CFE Treaty Inspection/Training Evaluation Checklist Task 12

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
HEADQUARTERS, XX BATTALION
UNIT XXXXX
APO AE 09XXX

AEXX-XXXX

XX MONTH YEAR

MEMORANDUM FOR Site Commander

ACO, XX ASG

SUBJECT: OOV# xx TLE Monthly Report for XX MONTH YEAR

1. Personnel (Authorized/Assigned/Deployed): 409/413/83
2. TLE: See attached spread sheet
3. Movements completed since last report:

HHC has moved the following equipment to Hohenfels Training Area:

2 M2 (HQ66, HQ33) TLE Control #4186-006X-TLE

C Company has moved the following equipment to Hohenfels Training area:

9 M1 (C11, C12, C13, C16, C21, C22, C23, C26, C66) TLE Control # 4186-006X-TLE

2 M3 (C42, C51) TLE Control # 4186-008X-TLE

2 M113 (C41, C52) TLE Control # 4186-009X-TLE

4. Planned movements:

A Company will move the following equipment to Hohenfels Training Area on XX MONTH YEAR:

9 M113 (A11, A12, A13, A16, A21, A22, A23, A26, A66) TLE Control # 4192-002X-TLE

A Company will receive the following equipment from KAD on XX MONTH YEAR:

2 M113 TLE Control # 4192-003X-TLE

A Company will send the following equipment to KAD on XX MONTH YEAR:

2 M113 (A41, A42) TLE Control # 4192-004X-TLE

B Company will move the following equipment to Hohenfels Training Area on XX MONTH YEAR:

9 M113 (B11, B12, B13, B16, B21, B22, B23, B26, B66) TLE Control # 4192-005X-TLE

3 M60 (B42, B51, B52) TLE Control # 1192-006H-TLE

1 M48 (B41) TLE Control # 4192-007X-TLE

5. Date of return: All TLE will return from Hohenfels Training Area NLT XX MONTH YEAR.
6. POC for this memorandum: the undersigned at DSN XXX-XXXX.

ANY BODY
1LT, XX
Battalion XX

CF (w/encl):
1-xxx BSB
1-USAREUR ACO

Figure G-16. Monthly CAEST and Assigned Personnel Cover Letter Format

MONTHLY CAEST AND ASSIGNED PERSONNEL REPORT

DIVISION ENGINEER BRIGADE

1/10/2003

ASSIGNED PERSONNEL STRENGTH 385 ON SITE 200 DEPLOYED 185

CAEST TYPE	BUMPER #	LOCATION	TLE CONTROL #		CAEST TYPE	BUMPER #	LOCATION	TLE CONTROL #
M-113	A-11	MOTOR POOL			M-113	C-11	MAINT. BAY	
M-113	A-12	MOTOR POOL			M-113	C-12	MOTOR POOL	
M-113	A-13	MOTOR POOL			M-113	C-13	MAINT. BAY	
M-113	A-16	MOTOR POOL			M-113	C-16	MAINT. BAY	
M-113	A-21	MOTOR POOL			M-113	C-21	MOTOR POOL	
M-113	A-22	MOTOR POOL			M-113	C-22	MOTOR POOL	
M-113	A-23	MOTOR POOL			M-113	C-23	MOTOR POOL	
M-113	A-26	MOTOR POOL			M-113	C-26	MOTOR POOL	
M-113	A-66	MOTOR POOL			M-113	C-66	MOTOR POOL	
M-113	B-11	MOTOR POOL			AVLB (M-60)	A-360	MOTOR POOL	
M-113	B-12	MOTOR POOL			AVLB (M-60)	A-361	MOTOR POOL	
M-113	B-13	MOTOR POOL			AVLB (M-60)	A-362	MOTOR POOL	
M-113	B-16	MOTOR POOL			AVLB (M-60)	A-363	MOTOR POOL	
M-113	B-21	MOTOR POOL			AVLB (M-60)	B-360	MAINT. BAY	
M-113	B-22	MOTOR POOL			AVLB (M-60)	B-361	MOTOR POOL	
M-113	B-23	MOTOR POOL			AVLB (M-60)	B-362	MOTOR POOL	
M-113	B-26	MOTOR POOL			AVLB (M-60)	B-363	MOTOR POOL	
M-113	B-66	MOTOR POOL			AVLB (M-60)	C-360	FLENSBURG	2236-003W-TLE
M-113	HQ-66	MOTOR POOL			AVLB (M-60)	C-361	MOTOR POOL	
M-113	HQ-33	MOTOR POOL			AVLB (M-60)	C-362	MOTOR POOL	
M-113	HQ-66M	MOTOR POOL			AVLB (M-60)	C-363	MOTOR POOL	
MTLB	NO #	DISPLAY						

Figure G-17. Monthly CAEST and Assigned Personnel Report Format

CONVENTIONAL ARMAMENTS AND EQUIPMENT SUBJECT TO THE TREATY (CAEST) PRESENT IN USAREUR

CATEGORY	TYPE	CATEGORY	TYPE
BATTLE TANKS	Section 1-1 Section 1-1 Section 1-1 Section 1-1 Section 1-1 Section 1-1 Section 1-1 AMX30 M1 T34 T55 T62 T72	ARTILLERY	Section 1-3 Section 1-3 (A) Section 1-3 (A) Section 1-3 (A) Section 1-3 (A) Section 1-3 (A) Section 1-3 (B) Section 1-3 (C) 2S1 2S3 M101 M109 M110 M120 MLRS
ARMORED COMBAT VEHICLES	Section 1-2 Section 1-2 (A) Section 1-2 (A) Section 1-2 (B) Section 1-2 (B) Section 1-2 (B) M113 MT-LB BMP1 M2 M3	ATTACK HELICOPTERS	Section 1-5 Section 1-5 (A) Section 1-3 (B) AH64 OH58
Reported but with no Treaty Limits on total number in service			
ARMORED PERSONNEL CARRIER LOOK A LIKES	Section II-1 Section II-1 Section II-1 Section II-1 Section II-1 Section II-1 M1059 M93 M1064 M106 IW16	COMBAT SUPPORT HELICOPTERS	Section II-4 Section II-4 Section II-4 Section II-4 UH1 UH60 CH47
		AVLB	Section II-6 Section II-6 Section II-6 M48 M60

Source: CFE Treaty Protocol on Existing Types Section I and II and US CFE data exchange dated 1 Jan 2004).

Figure G-18. CAEST Present in USAREUR

APPENDIX H
STANDARD SITE-ORIENTATION AND PRE-INSPECTION BRIEFINGS

H-1. STANDARD SITE-ORIENTATION BRIEFING

The following slides and text will be used when preparing site-orientation briefings:

NOTE: *The site commander or host should ensure arriving inspectors are given the opportunity to use the latrine, drop off baggage in the administrative area, and get refreshments before beginning the briefing. The site commander should then begin.*

WELCOME TO RAY BARRACKS

DECLARED SITE RECORD NUMBER DE70S

SLIDE 1

SLIDE 1: Welcome to Site Name.

GOOD (*morning/afternoon/evening*), LADIES AND GENTLEMEN, I AM (*site commander's name*), SITE COMMANDER FOR (*site name*).

ON BEHALF OF (*higher headquarters as listed on CFE Chart I*), AND THE UNITED STATES ARMY, EUROPE, I WELCOME THE INSPECTION TEAM, THE DEFENSE THREAT REDUCTION AGENCY, AND THE HOST NATION ESCORT TEAMS.

BEFORE WE PRESENT THE TREATY-REQUIRED INFORMATION, I WOULD LIKE THE ESCORT TEAM CHIEF AND THE INSPECTION TEAM CHIEF TO INTRODUCE THEIR PERSONNEL. AFTERWARDS, I WILL INTRODUCE KEY SITE PERSONNEL AND THE USAREUR TEAM.

NOTE: *At this point the DTRA team chief will introduce the DTRA team, the inspection team chief will introduce the inspection team, and the host nation team chief will introduce the host nation team. Following this, the site commander will introduce key site personnel and the USAREUR team.*

THE KEY SITE PERSONNEL ARE:

THE USAREUR TEAM IS:

NOTE: *If the site changes the briefer at this point, the site commander should introduce the new briefer. This is not done if the site commander will give the briefing.*

I WOULD LIKE TO INTRODUCE (*name of new briefer*) WHO WILL GIVE THE NEXT PORTION OF THE BRIEFING.

BRIEFING SEQUENCE

1 - SITE ORIENTATION

- SITE DIAGRAM
- MANPOWER ASSIGNED TO DECLARED SITE

2 - BREAK AND DESIGNATION OF OOV

3 - PRE-INSPECTION BRIEFING

- CONVENTIONAL ARMAMENTS AND EQUIPMENT
ASSOCIATED WITH INSPECTION SITE
- ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT
- SAFETY
- RECOMMENDED INSPECTION METHOD
- QUESTIONS

SLIDE 2

SLIDE 2: Briefing Sequence.

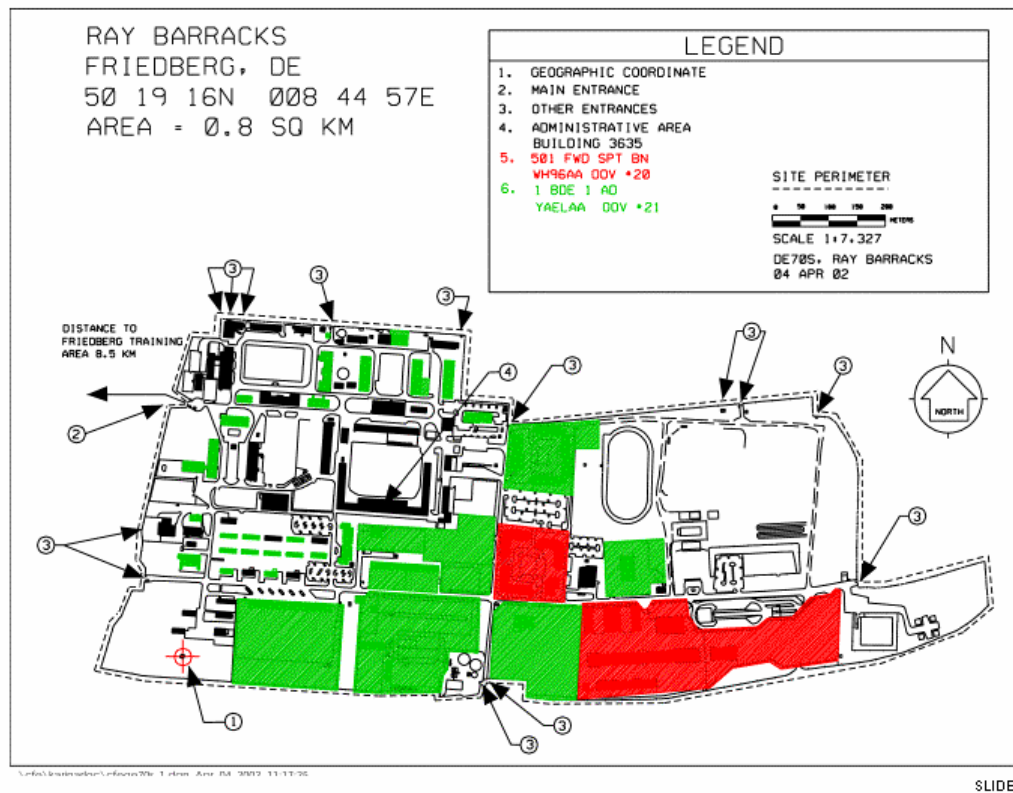
THE BRIEFING WILL FOLLOW THE SEQUENCE SHOWN ON THIS SLIDE.

ON THE TABLE IN FRONT OF YOU ARE THE SITE DIAGRAM AND MANPOWER INFORMATION REQUIRED BY THE TREATY.

IF YOU HAVE NO OBJECTIONS, WE WOULD LIKE TO PROVIDE YOU WITH A SHORT ORIENTATION ON THIS DIAGRAM AND HIGHLIGHT THE MANPOWER INFORMATION BEFORE YOU SELECT THE OBJECT OF VERIFICATION.

AFTER THE ORIENTATION, YOU WILL HAVE THE OPPORTUNITY TO TAKE A SHORT BREAK.

ONCE YOU HAVE CHOSEN THE OOV TO BE INSPECTED, WE WILL GIVE YOU THE PRE-INSPECTION BRIEFING REQUIRED BY THE TREATY.



SLIDE 3

SLIDE 3: Site Diagram.

IF YOU WILL PLEASE REFER TO THE SITE DIAGRAM IN FRONT OF YOU, I WILL NOW HIGHLIGHT TREATY-REQUIRED INFORMATION.

POINT 1 IS THE LOCATION THAT CORRESPONDS TO THE GEOGRAPHIC COORDINATES PROVIDED IN THE INFORMATION EXCHANGE.

ON THE RIGHT SIDE IS THE SCALE USED ON THE DIAGRAM AND AN ARROW INDICATING TRUE NORTH.

THE OUTER PERIMETER IS DEPICTED BY _____

NOTE: The description of the site perimeter will vary depending on the site.

POINT 2 IS THE MAIN ENTRANCE TO THE DECLARED SITE.

POINTS 3 ARE OTHER ENTRANCES TO THE DECLARED SITE.

YOU ENTERED THE DECLARED SITE AT POINT 2.

POINT 4 CONTAINS THE ADMINISTRATIVE AREA REQUIRED BY THE TREATY.

NOTE: *If the briefing area is not in the administrative area, add the additional point:*

YOU ARE AT POINT 4, THE BRIEFING AREA.

THERE *(is/is not)* A RAILHEAD ON THIS SITE (LOCATED AT POINT 5).

NOTE: *Railhead is site-specific. Point to the railhead if on site. If more than one, state how many.*

THERE *is/are (how many)* OBJECT(s) OF VERIFICATION AT THIS SITE. THE DESIGNATION, LOCATION, AND THE BOUNDARY(*ies*) OF THE AREAS BELONGING TO THE OBJECT(s) OF VERIFICATION ARE SHOWN ON THE DIAGRAM IN(*state colors*).

SLIDE 3A

IN ADDITION, ASSOCIATED TERRITORY OF THE DECLARED SITE INCLUDES:

WITHIN THE TERMS OF THE TREATY, YOU WILL BE ALLOWED OPEN AND UNOBSTRUCTED ACCESS TO THE ENTIRE TERRITORY OF THE INSPECTION SITE.

IF WE ENCOUNTER ANY SENSITIVE POINTS DURING YOUR INSPECTION, WE WILL INFORM YOU AT THAT TIME.

CFE 1A MANPOWER DATA

TREATY REQUIRED INFORMATION

<u>UNIT/FORMATION</u>	<u>NOTIFIED PERSONNEL</u>	<u>ASSIGNED PERSONNEL</u>
501 FWD SPT BN, OOV# 20	400	390
1 BDE 1AD, OOV# 21	1,834	1,748

ADDITIONAL PERSONNEL INFORMATION: 142

SLIDE 4

SLIDE 4: CFE 1A Manpower Data.

SHOWN HERE IS THE MANPOWER AUTHORIZED AND ASSIGNED TO THE DECLARED SITE. ALSO SHOWN ARE OTHER PERSONNEL ASSIGNED TO THIS SITE WHO BELONG TO ORGANIZATIONS WHOSE HEADQUARTERS ARE LOCATED ELSEWHERE.

NOTE: If asked to explain differences, provide accurate but general answers. Sample answers could be “There are less personnel assigned than authorized because we are in the summer rotation cycle” or “The number of personnel assigned increased because of a change from M113 to M2 ACVs.”

ARE THERE ANY QUESTIONS ON THE SITE ORIENTATION?

NOTE: Answer questions and then ask:

AT THIS TIME, WOULD YOU LIKE TO TAKE A SHORT BREAK BEFORE DECLARING THE OBJECT OF VERIFICATION TO BE INSPECTED?

NOTE: Listen to answer and respond appropriately.

H-2. STANDARD PRE-INSPECTION BRIEFING

The following 14 slides and accompanying texts are a sample of a pre-inspection briefing:

***NOTE:** Once inspectors have selected the OOV to be inspected and are ready to begin the pre-inspection briefing, the site commander should introduce the briefer (if the briefer has changed).*

CONVENTIONAL ARMAMENTS AND EQUIPMENT SUBJECT TO THE TREATY

1 SQ 1 ARM CAV OOV# 17

1ST ECHELON: 4 BDE 1 AD

2ND ECHELON: 1 AD

SLIDE 1

SLIDE 1: Conventional Armaments and Equipment.

AT THIS TIME I WILL CONTINUE WITH THE BRIEFING AND PRESENT TREATY-REQUIRED INFORMATION. TO ALLOW ME TO MEET MY TREATY REQUIREMENT NOT TO EXCEED A 1-HOUR BRIEFING, PLEASE HOLD ALL OF YOUR QUESTIONS UNTIL THE COMPLETION OF THE BRIEFING. AT THAT TIME, WE WILL RESPOND TO YOUR QUESTIONS.

SHOWN HERE IS THE SUBORDINATION OF THE OBJECT OF VERIFICATION YOU HAVE SELECTED.

THE NEXT SERIES OF SLIDES PROVIDES AN ACCOUNTING OF CONVENTIONAL ARMAMENTS AND EQUIPMENT PRESENT AT THE INSPECTION SITE.

***NOTE:** The following is given for a multiple OOV site.*

AS THIS SITE CONTAINS MULTIPLE OOVs, THERE MAY BE CASES WHERE TREATY-LIMITED EQUIPMENT FROM A UNIT NOT BEING INSPECTED MAY BE TEMPORARILY IN THE COMMON AREA OF THE SITE. IF THIS OCCURS, YOUR SITE GUIDES WILL IDENTIFY TO WHICH UNIT THE EQUIPMENT BELONGS.

BATTLE TANKS

MOST RECENT INFORMATION EXCHANGE

27
27 M1

PRESENT ON THE INSPECTION SITE

27
27 M1

EXPLANATION OF DIFFERENCE:

SLIDE 2

SLIDE 2: Battle Tanks.

BATTLE TANKS

MOST RECENT INFORMATION EXCHANGE

PRESENT ON THE INSPECTION SITE

EXPLANATION OF DIFFERENCES:

ARMORED COMBAT VEHICLES

MOST RECENT INFORMATION EXCHANGE

51

1 BMP-1

8 M113

42 M3

PRESENT ON THE INSPECTION SITE

51

1 BMP-1

8 M113

42 M3

EXPLANATION OF DIFFERENCE:

SLIDE 3

SLIDE 3: Armored Combat Vehicles.

ARMORED COMBAT VEHICLES

MOST RECENT INFORMATION EXCHANGE

PRESENT ON THE INSPECTION SITE

EXPLANATION OF DIFFERENCES:

ARMORED PERSONNEL CARRIER LOOK-ALIKES

MOST RECENT INFORMATION EXCHANGE	20
	8 M1059
	6 M1064
	6 M93

PRESENT ON THE INSPECTION SITE	20
	8 M1059
	6 M1064
	6 M93

SLIDE 4

SLIDE 4: Armored Personnel Carrier Look-Alikes.

ARMORED PERSONNEL CARRIER LOOK-ALIKES

MOST RECENT INFORMATION EXCHANGE

PRESENT ON THE INSPECTION SITE

EXPLANATION OF DIFFERENCES:

ARTILLERY

MOST RECENT INFORMATION EXCHANGE **6**
6 M120

PRESENT ON THE INSPECTION SITE **6**
6 M120

EXPLANATION OF DIFFERENCE:

SLIDE 5

SLIDE 5: Artillery.

ARTILLERY

MOST RECENT INFORMATION EXCHANGE

PRESENT ON THE INSPECTION SITE

EXPLANATION OF DIFFERENCES:

ARMORED VEHICLE LAUNCHED BRIDGES

MOST RECENT INFORMATION EXCHANGE

12
4 M48
8 M60

PRESENT ON THE INSPECTION SITE

12
4 M48
8 M60

EXPLANATION OF DIFFERENCE:

SLIDE 6

SLIDE 6: Armored Vehicle Launched Bridges.

ARMORED VEHICLE LAUNCHED BRIDGES

MOST RECENT INFORMATION EXCHANGE

PRESENT ON THE INSPECTION SITE

EXPLANATION OF DIFFERENCES:

ATTACK HELICOPTERS

MOST RECENT INFORMATION EXCHANGE

**16
16 OH-58**

PRESENT ON THE INSPECTION SITE

**16
16 OH-58**

EXPLANATION OF DIFFERENCE:

SLIDE 7

SLIDE 7: Attack Helicopters.

ATTACK HELICOPTERS

MOST RECENT INFORMATION EXCHANGE

PRESENT ON THE INSPECTION SITE

EXPLANATION OF DIFFERENCES:

COMBAT SUPPORT HELICOPTERS

MOST RECENT INFORMATION EXCHANGE	27
	3 EH-60
	24 UH-60

PRESENT ON THE INSPECTION SITE	27
	3 EH-60
	24 UH-60

EXPLANATION OF DIFFERENCE:

SLIDE 8

SLIDE 8: Combat Support Helicopters.

COMBAT SUPPORT HELICOPTERS

MOST RECENT INFORMATION EXCHANGE

PRESENT ON THE INSPECTION SITE

EXPLANATION OF DIFFERENCES:

NOTE: There are three options for the Additional CAEST Slide; use only one.

ADDITIONAL CAEST

<u>QUANTITY</u>	<u>ORIGIN</u>	<u>DATE DEPARTED</u>	<u>DATE ARRIVED</u>	<u>PROJECTED STAY</u>
-----------------	---------------	--------------------------	-------------------------	---------------------------

SLIDE 9

ADDITIONAL CAEST

OOV AREA

<u>QUANTITY</u>	<u>ORIGIN</u>	<u>DATE DEPARTED</u>	<u>DATE ARRIVED</u>	<u>PROJECTED STAY</u>
-----------------	---------------	--------------------------	-------------------------	---------------------------

TRAINING AREA

<u>QUANTITY</u>	<u>ORIGIN</u>	<u>DATE DEPARTED</u>	<u>DATE ARRIVED</u>	<u>PROJECTED STAY</u>
-----------------	---------------	--------------------------	-------------------------	---------------------------

COMMON AREA

<u>QUANTITY</u>	<u>ORIGIN</u>	<u>DATE DEPARTED</u>	<u>DATE ARRIVED</u>	<u>PROJECTED STAY</u>
-----------------	---------------	--------------------------	-------------------------	---------------------------

SLIDE 10

ADDITIONAL CAEST

<u>QUANTITY</u>	<u>ORIGIN</u>	<u>DATE DEPARTED</u>	<u>DATE ARRIVED</u>	<u>PROJECTED STAY</u>
OOV AREA				
TRAINING AREA				
COMMON AREA				

SLIDE 11

SLIDE 9: Additional CAEST.

ADDITIONAL CAEST

NOTE: Show slides for equipment present only.

ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT

- ADMINISTRATIVE AREA
- DINING FACILITY
- TRANSPORTATION
- COMMUNICATIONS
- PHOTOGRAPHY

SLIDE 12

SLIDE 10: Administrative Procedures.

I WILL NOW DISCUSS ADMINISTRATIVE PROCEDURES THAT WILL BE FOLLOWED DURING THE INSPECTION.

YOUR ADMINISTRATIVE AREA WILL BE AVAILABLE TO YOU AT ALL TIMES. REFRESHMENTS WILL BE AVAILABLE THERE, AS WELL AS LATRINE FACILITIES NEARBY.

THE ELECTRICAL CURRENT IN YOUR ADMINISTRATIVE AREA IS 220 VOLTS, 50 HERTZ.

MEALS WILL BE AVAILABLE AT SPECIFIED MEAL TIMES. THE NEXT SCHEDULED MEAL IS AT (*state time of meal*).

YOUR ESCORTS WILL REMIND YOU OF MEAL TIMES AND WILL ALSO TAKE YOU TO THE DINING FACILITY.

TRANSPORTATION WILL BE PROVIDED FOR THE CONDUCT OF THIS INSPECTION SHOULD YOU WANT IT.

NOTE: *The following will be added for sites over 20 square kilometers:*

BECAUSE THIS SITE IS LARGER THAN 20 SQUARE KILOMETERS IN AREA, A HELICOPTER WILL BE PROVIDED FOR YOUR USE.

A TELEPHONE IS AVAILABLE FOR YOU TO COMMUNICATE WITH YOUR EMBASSY.

YOUR ESCORTS HAVE EQUIPMENT WITH THEM THAT WILL ENABLE COMMUNICATIONS BETWEEN SUBTEAMS.

PLEASE CONTACT YOUR ESCORTS IF YOU WISH TO USE EITHER OF THESE MEANS OF COMMUNICATION.

SAFETY CONSIDERATIONS

- PLEASE SMOKE ONLY IN DESIGNATED AREAS
- HAZARDOUS AREAS
PLEASE FOLLOW ESCORT'S INSTRUCTIONS
- PLEASE WEAR APPROPRIATE SAFETY EQUIPMENT
WHEN REQUESTED
- PLEASE ASK BEFORE TOUCHING TLE

SLIDE 13

SLIDE 11: Safety Considerations.

THIS SLIDE SHOWS SAFETY CONSIDERATIONS AT THIS SITE.

PLEASE SMOKE ONLY IN DESIGNATED AREAS.

YOUR ADMINISTRATIVE AREA HAS BEEN DESIGNATED A SMOKING AREA. IF YOU WISH TO SMOKE ELSEWHERE, PLEASE ASK YOUR ESCORTS.

YOUR SITE GUIDES WILL POINT OUT HAZARDOUS AREAS AND ENTRY PROCEDURES FOR THOSE AREAS.

IF YOU WISH TO ENTER THESE AREAS, THE SITE WILL PROVIDE APPROPRIATE SAFETY EQUIPMENT THAT YOU WILL BE REQUESTED TO WEAR.

PLEASE ASK YOUR ESCORTS BEFORE TOUCHING ANY EQUIPMENT ON SITE, INCLUDING TREATY-LIMITED EQUIPMENT.

SLIDE 12: Site Diagram -- Recommended Inspection Methods.

TO FACILITATE YOUR INSPECTION, I WOULD LIKE TO RECOMMEND POSSIBLE INSPECTION METHODS.

NOTE: Brief the inspectors on a proposed method of doing the inspection. Make sure to point out the locations of treaty-limited equipment (TLE) on the site diagram while explaining the proposed method of doing the inspection. Keep in mind that it is the inspector's choice whether or not he or she chooses to follow the site commander's proposal. The inspection team will determine how they will conduct the inspection. Also, take time to inform them of any activity that will affect the timing of the inspection (for example, a unit preparing for a road march with a start point (SP) time within the inspection window, breaks in the training time of a unit in the local training area so TLE will be stationary and easier to count). You must also take this time to provide the inspection team with the location of TLE that is not in its normal location as depicted on the site diagram.

CONCLUSION

- TIME

- QUESTIONS

SLIDE 14

SLIDE 13: Conclusion.

THIS COMPLETES THE PRE-INSPECTION BRIEFING. THE TIME IS NOW (*time*) LOCAL.

IF YOU HAVE ANY QUESTIONS, WE WILL RESPOND TO THEM AT THIS TIME.

NOTE: Once complete:

IF THERE ARE NO FURTHER QUESTIONS, I WILL INTRODUCE AND ASSIGN YOUR SITE GUIDES AFTER THE INSPECTION TEAM CHIEF DESCRIBES HOW *(he/she)* WISHES TO INSPECT THE SITE.

NOTE: *Work with inspectors to facilitate the inspection.*

SITE GUIDES TEAM 1

SITE GUIDES TEAM 2

SITE GUIDES TEAM 3

H-3. SAMPLE GREETING

The following is the standard sample greeting that will be used for CFE inspections:

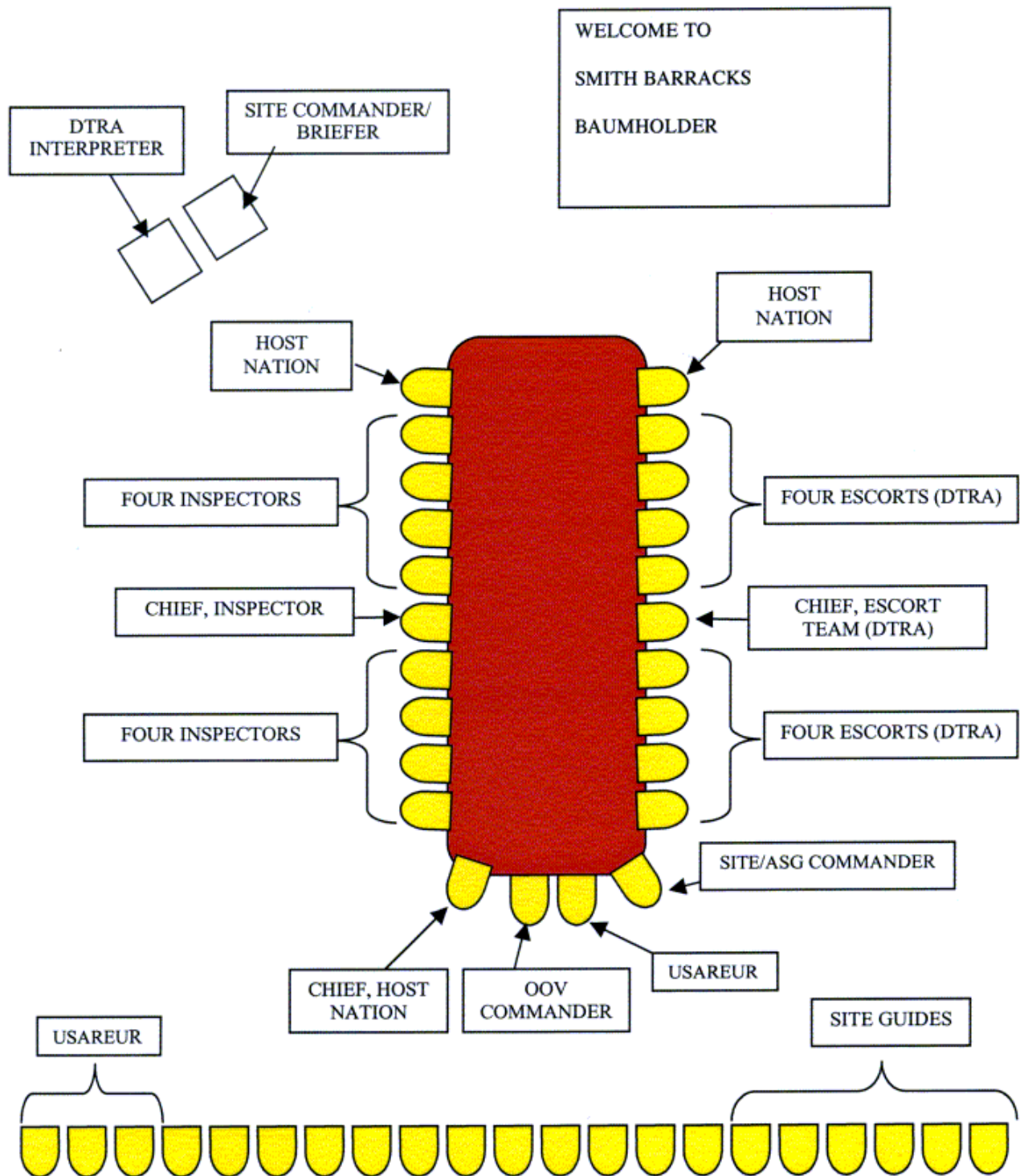
GOOD *(morning, afternoon, evening)* I AM *(name)*, THE SITE COMMANDER FOR THIS INSPECTION.

WELCOME TO *(declared site name)*. WE WILL PROCEED TO THE BRIEFING AREA WHERE I WILL PROVIDE YOU WITH A SITE DIAGRAM OF THE DECLARED SITE, THE PRE-INSPECTION BRIEFING WHICH COVERS INFORMATION REQUIRED BY THE TREATY, AND ADMINISTRATIVE INFORMATION CONCERNING YOUR VISIT.

I WELCOME YOU AND TRUST YOUR STAY WILL BE A PLEASANT ONE.

H-4. BRIEFING ROOM LAYOUT

The picture on the next page is a sample briefing room layout.



APPENDIX I
STANDARD VIENNA DOCUMENT 1999 BRIEFINGS

I-1. STANDARD EVALUATION BRIEFING

The following slides are an example of a standard Vienna Document 1999 evaluation briefing (app D):



Slide 1: Cover.



Welcome to Katterbach Kaserne
and the
4th Aviation Brigade (DRAGON
BRIGADE), 1st Infantry Division
(Mechanized)

DUTY FIRST!

Slide 2: Unit.



Type Evaluation



This is an evaluation visit in accordance
with paragraphs 107 through 137 of the
Vienna Document 1999, which
establishes the procedures to be
followed.

DUTY FIRST!

Slide 3: Type Evaluation.



AGENDA



- Timeline
- Site Orientation
- Brief History of the Brigade
- Mission
- Organization
- Personnel Information
- Significant Activities

DUTY FIRST!

Slide 4: Agenda.



TIMELINE (1 of 2)



'0840	CSBM Contingent arrives Main Gate
0840-0850	Welcome Evaluation Team
0850-0920	Introductions and In-Brief
0920-1000	1-1 Avn Tour, BN HQs, Co Orderly Room, Arms Room, and Brks
1000-1050	1-1 Avn Flight Line Tour, AH-64A Flight Planning Orientation
1050-1130	Move to Motor Maintenance Facilities, Provide Orientation of Support Facilities en route, Tour Maintenance Facilities
1130-1230	Lunch at Dining Facility

DUTY FIRST!

Slide 5: Timeline 1.



TIMELINE (2 of 2)



1230-1430	En route to Conn Barracks
1430-1440	Welcome to CAV Country
1440-1510	1-4 CAV Tour
1510-1615	1-4 CAV Maintenance Tour
1615-1630	Move to Sqdn HQ and wrap-up
1630-1715	Depart for Wuerzburg
1830-UTC	Dinner at Guest House in Wuerzburg and AAR

DUTY FIRST!

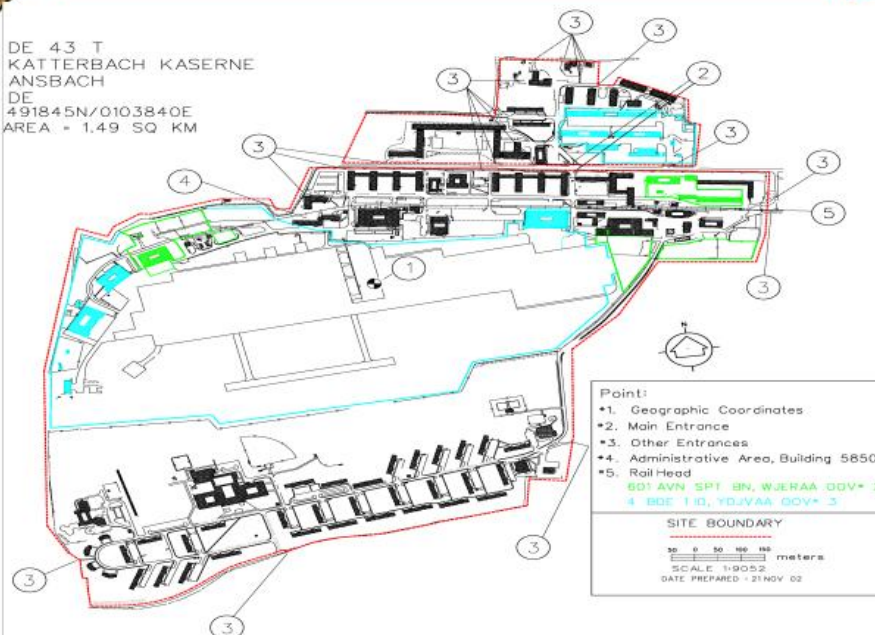
Slide 6: Timeline 2.



Site Orientation

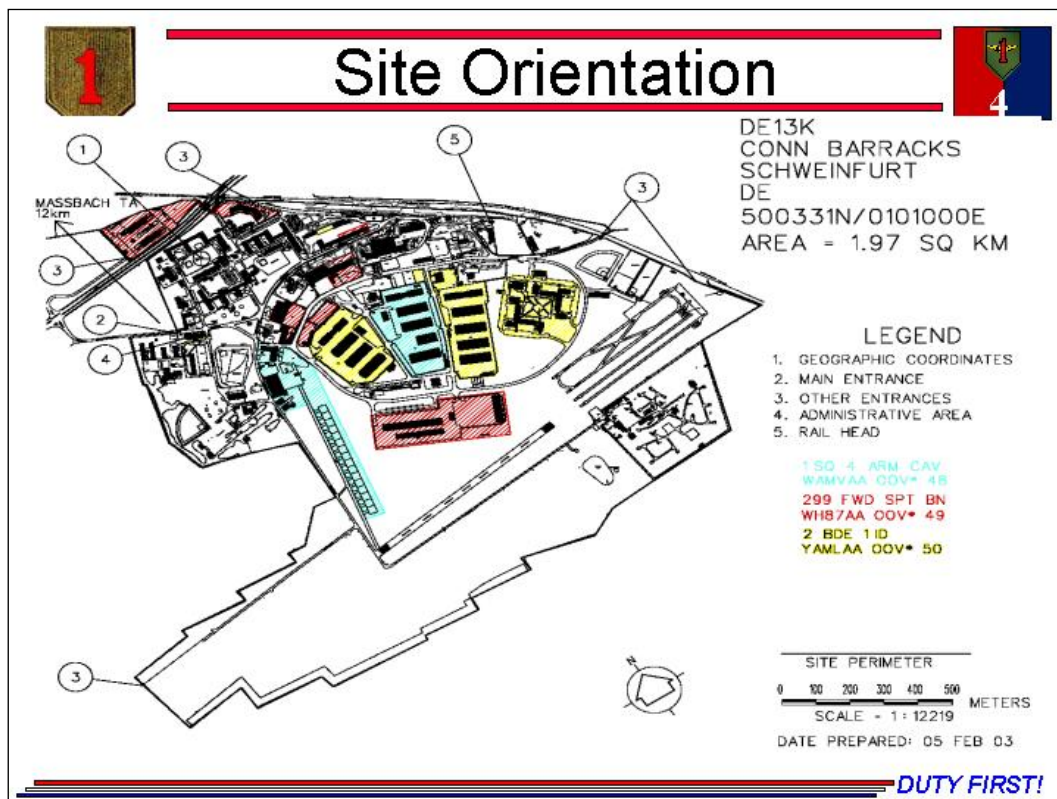


DE 43 T
KATTERBACH KASERNE
ANSBACH
DE
491845N/0103840E
AREA = 1.49 SQ KM




DUTY FIRST!


Slide 7: Site Orientation.



Slide 8: Site Orientation.



Brief History of 4th BDE



- 4th Brigade began its Army career in September 1986
- Activated at Fort Riley, Kansas as the fourth maneuver brigade for the 1st Infantry Division (Mech)
- January 1996 Deactivated
- February 1996 Reactivated at Katterbach, Germany
- The Brigade is now an integral part of the Big Red One

DUTY FIRST!

Slide 9: History.



Mission



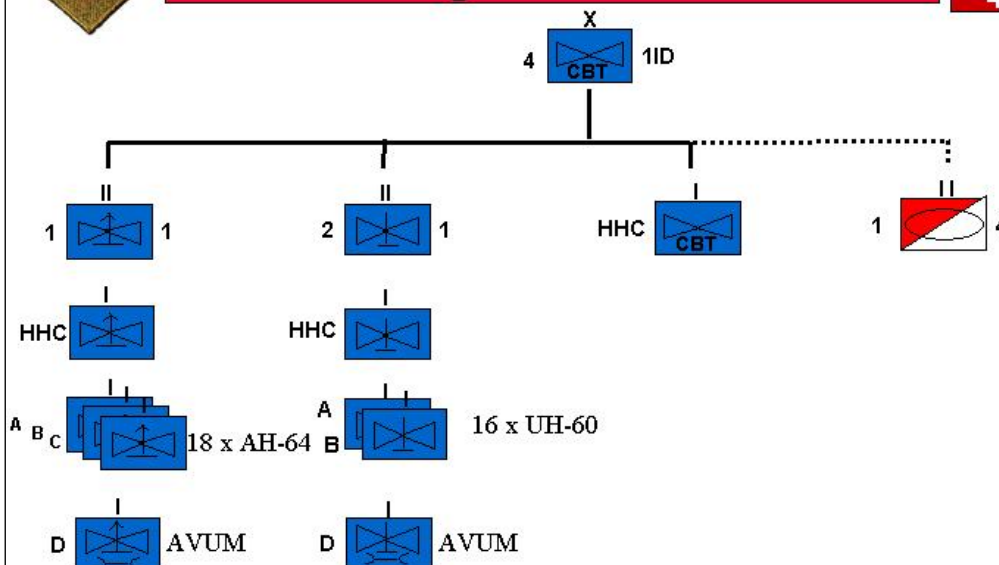
O/O 4th Brigade Combat Team (BCT) deploys to conduct aviation combat, combat support and combat service support operations as part of 1st ID (M) or a designated force headquarters, then redeploys or transitions to a follow-on operation.

DUTY FIRST!

Slide 10: Mission.



Organization



DUTY FIRST!

Slide 11: Organization.



1-4 CAV Mission



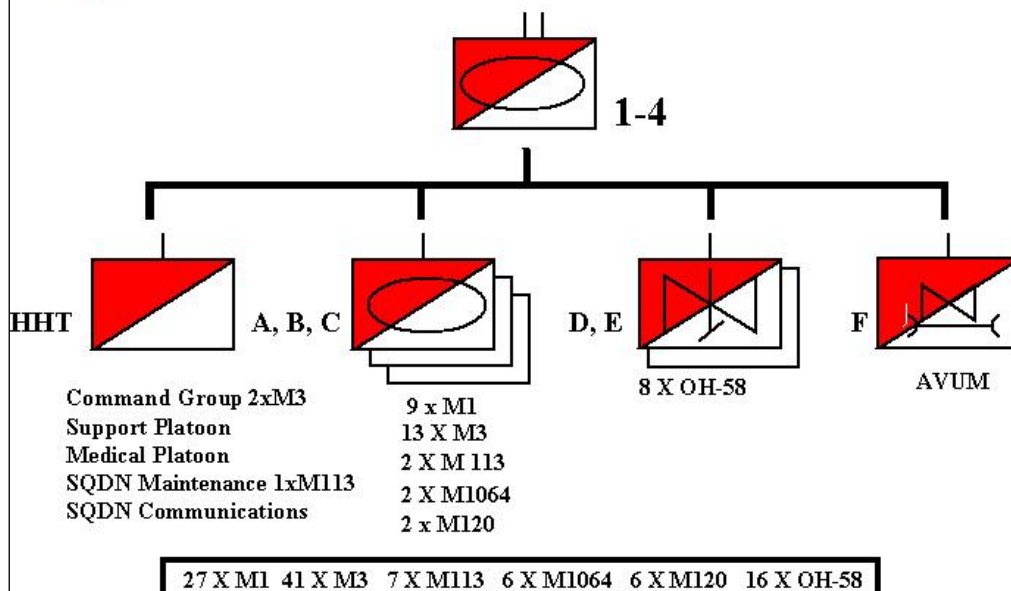
**1-4 CAVALRY DEPLOYS TO A THEATER OF
OPERATIONS AND CONDUCTS
RECONNAISSANCE AND SECURITY IN
SUPPORT OF DIVISION OPERATIONS**

DUTY FIRST!

Slide 12: Mission.



1-4 CAV Organization



DUTY FIRST!

Slide 13: Organization.



Personnel Strength



Most recent information exchange:

Authorized Strength	719	4 th BDE
	<u>747</u>	1-4 CAV
	1,466	Total

Current Assigned Strength	691	4 th BDE
	<u>799</u>	1-4 CAV
	1,490	Total

DUTY FIRST!

Slide 14: Personnel Strength.



Significant Activities



KFOR 4B	October 02-July 03
Command Inspection	25-27 August 03
Brigade Gunnery	02-26 September 03
Danger Focus I (Division CPX)	13-17 October 03
CMTC Rotation	16-26 November 03
Danger Focus II (Division CPX)	20-25 November 03
Warfighter 03-01 (Division Exercise)	13-17 December 03

DUTY FIRST!

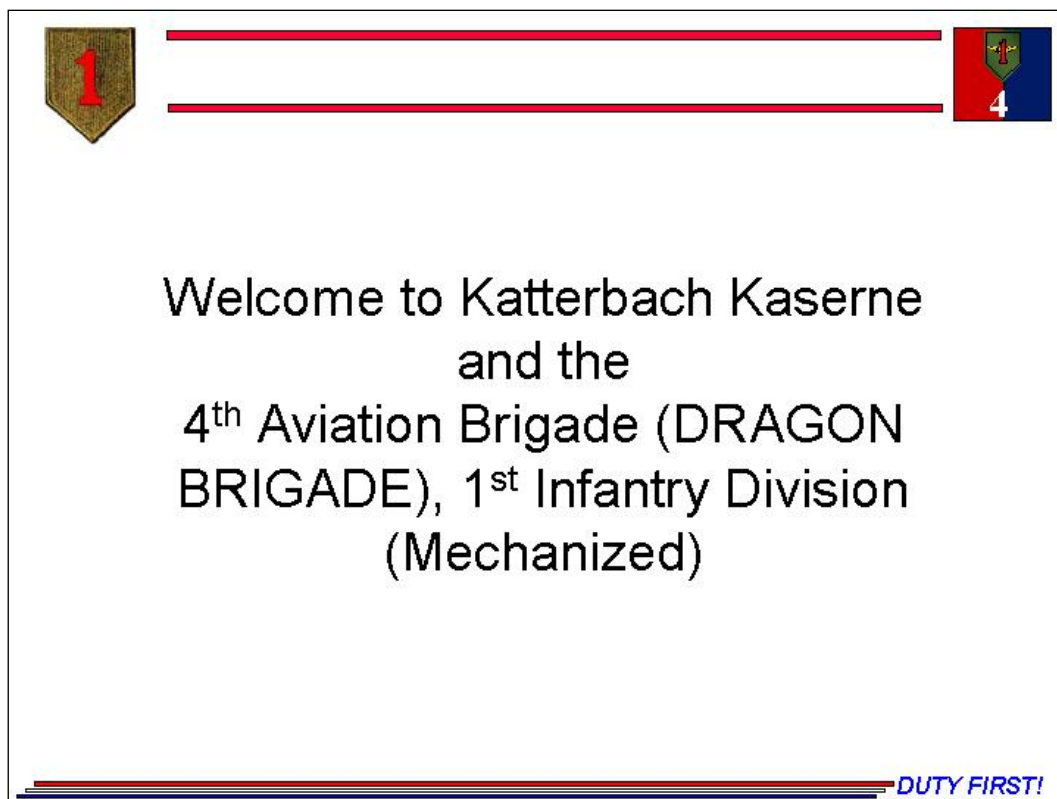
Slide 15: Significant Activities.

I-2. STANDARD GARRISON INSPECTION BRIEFING

The following slides are an example of a standard Vienna Document 1999 garrison inspection briefing (app E):



Slide 1: Cover.



Slide 2: Unit.



Type Briefing



This is an inspection brief in accordance with paragraph 98 of the Vienna Document 1999.

DUTY FIRST!

Slide 3: Type Briefing.



Brief History of 4th BDE



- 4th Brigade began its Army career in September 1986
- Activated at Fort Riley, Kansas as the fourth maneuver brigade for the 1st Infantry Division (Mech)
- January 1996 Deactivated
- February 1996 Reactivated at Katterbach, Germany
- The Brigade is now an integral part of the Big Red One

DUTY FIRST!

Slide 4: History.



Mission



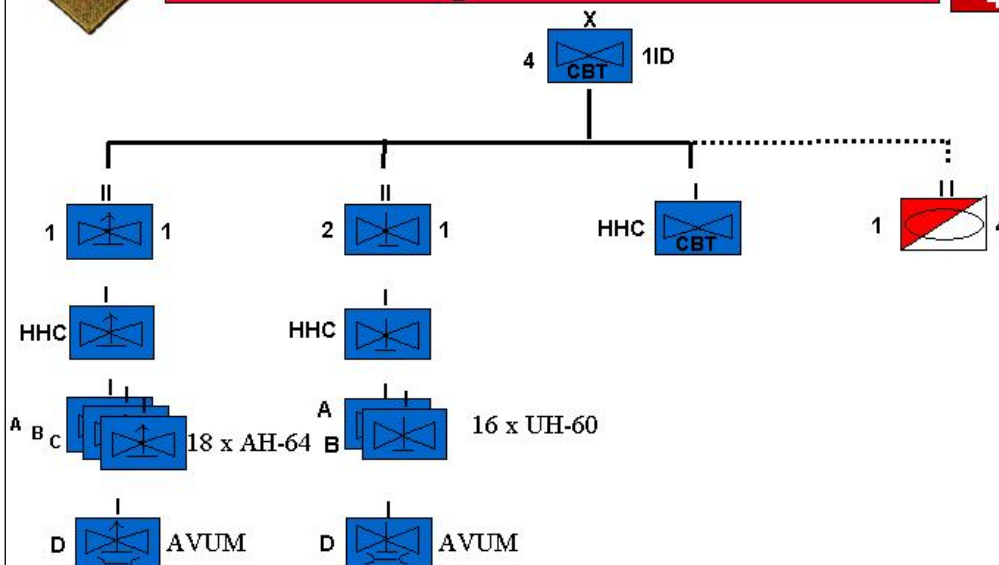
O/O 4th Brigade Combat Team (BCT) deploys to conduct aviation combat, combat support and combat service support operations as part of 1st ID (M) or a designated force headquarters, then redeploys or transitions to a follow-on operation.

DUTY FIRST!

Slide 5: Mission.



Organization



DUTY FIRST!

Slide 6: Organization.



1-4 CAV Mission



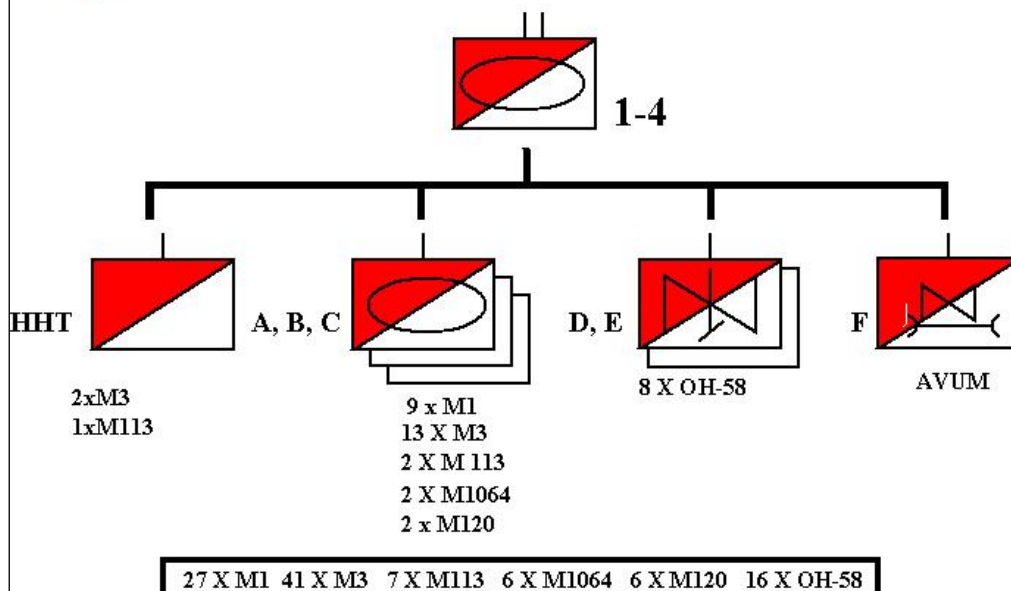
**1-4 CAVALRY DEPLOYS TO A THEATER OF
OPERATIONS AND CONDUCTS
RECONNAISSANCE AND SECURITY IN
SUPPORT OF DIVISION OPERATIONS**

DUTY FIRST!

Slide 7: Mission.



1-4 CAV Organization



DUTY FIRST!

Slide 8: Organization.



Personnel Strength



Most recent information exchange:

Authorized Strength	719	4 th BDE
	<u>747</u>	1-4 CAV
	1,466	Total

Current Assigned Strength	691	4 th BDE
	<u>799</u>	1-4 CAV
	1,490	Total

DUTY FIRST!

Slide 9: Manpower.



Significant Activities



KFOR 4B	October 02-July 03
Command Inspection	25-27 August 03
Brigade Gunnery	02-26 September 03
Danger Focus I (Division CPX)	13-17 October 03
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Danger Focus II (Division CPX)	20-25 November 03
Warfighter 03-01 (Division Exercise)	13-17 December 03

DUTY FIRST!

Slide 10: Significant Activities.

GLOSSARY

SECTION I ABBREVIATIONS

2x2x2	2 meters high, 2 meters wide, and 2 meters deep
7ATC	Seventh Army Training Command
21st TSC	21st Theater Support Command
200th TSC MMC	200th Theater Support Command Materiel Management Center
ACO	arms control officer
ADAM	artillery delivered antipersonnel mine
AE	Army in Europe
AEI	annual exchange of information
AMP	Amended Mines Protocol II
AoA	area of application
AOR	area of responsibility
APC	armored personnel carrier
APL	antipersonnel landmine
ASG	area support group
ATTU	Atlantic Ocean to the Ural Mountains
AVL	antivehicle landmine
AVLB	armored vehicle launched bridge
BENELUX	Belgium, the Netherlands, Luxembourg
BSB	base support battalion
CAEST	conventional armaments and equipment subject to the Treaty
CCW	Convention on Certain Conventional Weapons
CDRUSEUCOM	Commander, United States European Command
CEGE	Combat Equipment Group-Europe
CFE	Treaty on Conventional Armed Forces in Europe
CG	commanding general
CG, USAREUR/7A	Commanding General, United States Army, Europe, and Seventh Army
CMTS	Compliance Monitoring and Tracking System
COMIL	Coordination Center for Military Airspace Utilization
CONEX	container express
CSCE	Conference for Security and Cooperation in Europe
CWC	Chemical Weapons Convention
DA	Department of the Army
DCSENGR	Deputy Chief of Staff, Engineer, USAREUR
DEPMED	deployable medical
DOD	Department of Defense
DTRA	United States Defense Threat Reduction Agency
ED	USEUCOM directive
EPOC	European Plans and Operations Center
G3	Deputy Chief of Staff, G3, USAREUR
G4	Deputy Chief of Staff, G4, USAREUR
G6	Deputy Chief of Staff, G6, USAREUR
G8	Deputy Chief of Staff, G8, USAREUR
GEMI	Global Exchange of Military Information
GSC-E	General Support Center, Europe
GTA	Grafenwöhr Training Area
HMMWV	high mobility multipurpose wheeled vehicle
HQDA	Headquarters, Department of the Army
HTA	Hohenfels Training Area
ID	identification
IMA-E	United States Army Installation Management Agency, Europe Region Office
IOC	Installation Operations Center, 100th Area Support Group
IOD	International Operations Division, Office of the G3, HQ USAREUR/7A
JA	Judge Advocate, USAREUR
JCS	Joint Chiefs of Staff

MDEP	management decision evaluation package
MCT	movement control team
MILVAN	military demountable container
MOPMS	Modular Pack Mine System
MTOE	modification table of organization and equipment
MWR	morale, welfare, and recreation
NATO	North Atlantic Treaty Organization
NCO	noncommissioned officer
NMS	National Military Strategy
NRRC	Nuclear Risk Reduction Center
NSS	National Security Strategy of the United States of America
OOV	object of verification
OPCW	Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons
OPORD	operations order
OPR	office of primary responsibility
OPSEC	operations security
OS	Treaty on Open Skies
OSCE	Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe
PARC	Principal Assistant Responsible for Contracting, USAREUR
PDD	Presidential Decision Directive
PDM	pursuit deterrent munition
POET	Protocol on Existing Types, CFE
POC	point of contact
PX	post exchange
RDM	remotely delivered munition
RMO	Resource Management Office, Office of the G3, HQ USAREUR/7A
SAG	subaccount group
SD	self-destructing
SDA	self-deactivating
SITREP	situation report
SP	start point
TEAP	Treaty Engagement Activities Program
TFRP	Theater Fleet Refurbishment Program
TIA	Transparency in Armaments
TLE	Treaty-limited equipment
U.S.	United States
USAFE	United States Air Forces in Europe
USAREUR	United States Army, Europe
USEUCOM	United States European Command
UTEP	USAREUR Training and Evaluation Program
VDOC	Vienna Document 1999
ZOA	zone of application

SECTION II

TERMS

active unit

A component of the conventional armed forces that holds, without regard to its organizational status or combat readiness, conventional armaments and equipment limited by the Treaty on Conventional Armed Forces in Europe (CFE) Treaty or armored vehicle launched bridges and is not a designated permanent storage site.

area of application

The entire land territory of the participating States Parties in Europe from the Atlantic Ocean to the Ural Mountains (ATTU), which includes all the European island territories of the States Parties, including the Faroe Islands of the Kingdom of Denmark, Svalbard (including Bear Island of the Kingdom of Norway), the islands of Azores and Madeira of the Portuguese Republic, the Canary Islands of the Kingdom of Spain, and Franz Josef Land and Ovaya Zemlya of the former Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. In the case of the former Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the area of application includes all territory West of the Ural River and the Caspian Sea. In the case of the Republic of Turkey, the area of application includes the territory of the Republic of Turkey north and west of a line extending from the point of intersection of the Turkish border with the 39th parallel to Muradtye, Patnos Karayazi, Tekman, Kemaliye, Feke, Ceyhan, Dogankent, and Gozne, and then to the sea.

armored combat vehicle

A self-propelled vehicle with armored protection and cross-country capability. Armored combat vehicles include armored personnel carriers, armored infantry fighting vehicles, and heavy armament combat vehicles.

armored infantry fighting vehicle

An armored combat vehicle that is designed and equipped primarily to transport a combat infantry squad, normally provides the capability for troops to deliver fire from inside the vehicle under armored protection, and is armed with an integral or organic cannon of at least 20 millimeters caliber and sometimes an antitank missile launcher. Armored infantry fighting vehicles are the principal weapon system of armored infantry or mechanized infantry or motorized infantry formations and units of ground forces.

armored personnel carrier

An armored combat vehicle designed and equipped to transport a combat infantry squad and which, as a rule, is armed with an integral or organic weapon of less than 20 millimeters caliber.

artillery

Large caliber systems capable of engaging ground targets by delivering primarily indirect fire. These include guns, howitzers, artillery pieces combining the characteristics of guns and howitzers, mortars, and multiple-launch rocket systems. These artillery systems provide the essential indirect-fire support to combined-arms formations. In addition, any future large caliber direct-fire system that has a secondary effective indirect-fire capability will be counted against the artillery ceilings. Large caliber artillery systems are considered to be artillery systems with a caliber of 100 millimeters and above.

associated territory

Firing ranges, training areas, maintenance and storage areas, helicopter airfields, and railroad loading facilities where conventional armaments and equipment subject to the Treaty (CAEST) is permanently or routinely present. "Routinely" means more than 12 times per year.

attack helicopter

A combat helicopter equipped to employ anti-armor, air-to-air, or air-to-ground guided weapons and equipped with an integrated fire-control-and-aiming system for these weapons. This term includes specialized and multipurpose attack helicopters.

battle tank

A self-propelled armored combat vehicle capable of heavy firepower, primarily with a high-muzzle velocity, direct-fire main gun of at least 75 millimeters with a 360-degree traverse necessary to engage armored and other targets, and high cross-country mobility; and providing a high level of self-protection but not designed and equipped to transport combat troops. These armored vehicles are the principal weapon system of ground-force armored formations. Main battle tanks currently in the armed forces of the CFE participants include armored, all-tracked combat vehicles weighing at least 16.5 metric tons. In addition, wheeled armored fighting vehicles entering into service that meet all the other criteria stated will also be deemed battle tanks.

challenge inspection

- (CFE) An inspection within a specified area. See "specified area."
- (CWC) The inspection of any facility or location in the territory or in any other place under the jurisdiction or control of a State Party requested by another State Party for the sole purpose of clarifying and resolving any questions concerning possible noncompliance with the provisions of the Chemical Weapons Convention.

combat aircraft

A fixed-wing or variable-geometry wing aircraft armed and equipped to engage targets by employing guided missiles, unguided rockets, bombs, guns, cannons, or other weapons of destruction, as well as any model or version of such an aircraft that performs other military functions such as reconnaissance or electronic warfare. This does not include primary trainers.

combat helicopter

A rotary-wing aircraft armed and equipped to engage targets or equipped to perform other military functions. Combat helicopters include attack helicopters and combat support helicopters. The term "combat helicopter" does not include unarmed transport helicopters.

combat support helicopter

A combat helicopter that does not meet the requirements of an attack helicopter but may be equipped with self-defense and area-suppression weapons (such as guns, cannons, unguided rockets, and bombs or cluster bombs) or equipped to perform other military functions.

common areas

An area on a declared site not specifically belonging to an object of verification (OOV).

conventional armaments and equipment subject to the Treaty

All equipment subject to reporting and inspection under the CFE Treaty (battle tanks, armored combat vehicles, artillery, combat aircraft, primary trainer aircraft, unarmed trainer aircraft, combat helicopters, unarmed transport helicopters, armored vehicle launched bridges, armored personnel carrier look-alikes, and armored infantry fighting vehicle look-alikes).

declared site

A facility or precisely delineated geographic location that contains one or more objects of verification (OOVs). A declared site consists of all territory within its manmade or natural outer boundary as well as associated territory comprising firing ranges, training areas, maintenance and storage areas, helicopter airfields, and railroad loading facilities where conventional armaments and equipment subject to the Treaty (CAEST) is permanently or routinely present.

Defense Threat Reduction Agency

A DOD organization with the mission to conduct inspections of foreign facilities, units, and events and to escort foreign inspectors at U.S. facilities, units, and events according to assigned arms control treaties and agreements.

direct support

A mission requiring a force to support another specific force and authorizing it to answer directly to the supported force's request for assistance.

escort team

A group of individuals assigned by an inspected State Party to accompany and assist inspectors conducting an inspection, as well as to assume other responsibilities set forth in the Treaty on Conventional Forces in Europe (CFE) Inspection Protocol. For inspections of U.S. declared sites, this group will include U.S. personnel from Defense Threat Reduction Agency (DTRA) and host-nation escorts.

force majeure

An unexpected or uncontrollable event. Force majeure may delay or cancel an inspection. Force majeure may be an act of God (such as a hurricane or an outbreak of hoof-and-mouth disease) but may also be manmade events (such as railroad strikes or military hostilities).

Global Exchange of Military Information

An Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE)-sponsored information exchange designed to promote openness and confidence-building among OSCE participants regarding military force structures.

heavy armament combat vehicle

An armored combat vehicle with an integral or organic direct-fire gun of at least 75 millimeters caliber, weighing at least 6.0 metric tons unladen weight, that does not fall within the definitions of an armored personnel carrier, armored infantry fighting vehicle, or battle tank.

host nation

The State Party receiving on its territory within the area of application conventional armaments and equipment subject to the Treaty (CAEST) that is in service with conventional armed forces of another State Party.

inspected State Party

Generally, the State Party on whose territory an inspection is carried out. States Parties with conventional armed forces assigned in the territory of another State Party (for example, the United States) exercise the rights and obligations of the inspected State Party when their conventional armed forces or facilities are inspected.

inspecting State Party

A State Party that requests and is, therefore, responsible for carrying out an inspection.

inspection site

An area, location, or facility where an inspection is carried out.

inspection team

A group of inspectors designated to conduct a particular inspection.

inspector

An individual designated to carry out an inspection and included on the accepted list of inspectors according to provisions of that treaty or agreement.

military airfield

A permanent complex, not otherwise containing an object of verification (OOV), at which the frequent operation (launch and recovery) of at least six combat aircraft or combat helicopters limited by the Treaty on Conventional Armed Forces in Europe (CFE) or subject to internal inspection is routinely performed.

multipurpose attack helicopter

An attack helicopter designed to perform multiple military functions and equipped to employ guided weapons.

notifiable military activity

A military activity, such as a maneuver exercise, occurring in a field environment that exceeds personnel or equipment participation thresholds established in the VDOC.

object of verification

Any formation or unit at the organizational level of brigade/regiment, wing/air regiment, independent squadron or equivalent, as well as separately located units at the next level of command below the wing/air regiment level holding conventional armaments and equipment limited by the Treaty (CAEST) at a notified location. This includes any military storage site, independent repair or maintenance unit, military training establishment, or military airfield at which CAEST are notified as being permanently or routinely present.

Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe

A pan-European regional security organization made up of 55 member States from Europe, North America, and Central Asia. This is the organization that negotiates and whose members are parties to the Vienna Document 1999.

participating State

A sovereign State that is a member of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) and a signatory to the Vienna Document 1999.

point of entry/exit

A point designated by a State Party on whose territory an inspection is to be carried out through which inspection teams and transport crews arrive on the territory of that State Party and through which they depart from the territory of that State Party.

Protocol on Existing Types (POET) of Conventional Armaments and Equipment

The protocol in the Treaty on Conventional Armed Forces in Europe (CFE Treaty) that lists conventional armaments and equipment subject to the Treaty (CAEST).

reportable, not limited

Equipment that is subject to the Treaty on Conventional Armed Forces in Europe (CFE Treaty), but not numerically limited. "Reportable, not limited" is not a CFE Treaty-defined term, but is used by U.S. Forces to refer to CAEST that is not Treaty-limited equipment (TLE) (armored personnel carrier look-alikes, armored infantry fighting vehicle look-alikes, combat support helicopters, armored vehicle launched bridges, unarmed transport helicopters, primary trainer aircraft, and unarmed trainer aircraft).

sensitive point

(CFE) Any equipment, structure, or location designated to be sensitive by the inspected State Party or the State Party exercising the rights and obligations of the inspected State Party through the escort team and to which access or overflight may be delayed, limited, or refused.

site commander

A person appointed by the area support group (ASG) commander to represent the interests of ASG and local commanders in execution of arms control compliance policy, procedures, training, and missions.

specialized attack helicopter

An attack helicopter designed primarily to employ guided weapons.

specified area

- (CFE) An area anywhere on the territory of a State Party in the area of application, other than a declared, certification, or reduction site, within which a challenge inspection is conducted. A specified area may not exceed 65 square kilometers.
- (VDOC) An area on the territory of a Vienna Document 1999 (VDOC) participating State within the zone of application (ZOA) where a notifiable military activity is conducted or where another participating State believes a notifiable military activity is taking place. A specified area is designated by the VDOC inspecting State, usually by geographic coordinates, and may not exceed the area required for an army-level military activity.

State Party

A sovereign State that has signed and ratified a legally binding, international treaty. (The plural form is States Parties.)

stationed conventional armed forces

Conventional armed forces of a State Party that are stationed within the area of application (AoA) on the territory of another State Party.

stationing State Party

A State Party stationing conventional armaments and equipment in service with its conventional armed forces outside of its own territory and within the area of application (AoA).

transparency in armaments

A United Nations-sponsored information exchange by which member States provide data each year on seven categories of conventional arms. These seven categories are battle tanks, armored combat vehicles, large caliber artillery systems, combat aircraft, attack helicopters, warships, and missiles or missile systems.

Treaty-limited equipment

Armaments and equipment that are subject to limitations under the Treaty on Conventional Armed Forces in Europe. Treaty-limited equipment consists of battle tanks, artillery, armored combat vehicles, combat aircraft, and attack helicopters.

USAREUR area of responsibility

Any area where USAREUR troops are stationed, deployed, or conducting operations (temporarily or permanently) for any military purpose (for example, training, exercises, peacekeeping, warfighting).

Vienna Document 1999

A politically binding, regional security agreement among the 55 member States of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE), which, among other things, requires participating States to exchange defense information, establishes limits on certain military activities, and establishes a regime of reciprocal inspections and unit evaluations.

zone of application

(VDOC) The geographic area covered by the Vienna Document 1999 (VDOC). In practical terms, the zone of application (ZOA) is the entire territory of the 55 Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) members, except the United States and Canada, and the portion of Russia east of the Ural Mountains.